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ROSS BROTHERS' SEED BOOK

KANSAS STANDARD TOMATO



1919

1919

"ACORN BRAND SEEDS"
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ROSS BROTHERS' SEED CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS.

OUR GUARANTEE

The greatest care is used in our packing and shipping rooms to see that all packages of Seeds are properly wrapped and packed before shipping to you, therefore we guarantee that all seeds we sell to you will reach your railroad station or express office or postoffice in good condition.

If for any reason the package has been damaged in transit, you are authorized to return it to us promptly and we will immediately refill your order and forward it to you.

We guarantee to hold ourselves responsible for the safe arrival of all remittances sent to us in the form of postoffice orders, bank drafts, express money orders or registered letters.

We guarantee to refund your money on any seeds we send you that you decide are not as represented, or which are not satisfactory to you when you receive them, provided you notify us promptly (**within 5 days**) after shipment has been received by you, that the seeds are not satisfactory. We will then instruct you to return the seeds to us and will refund to you the money paid for them, or will fill your order for other seeds, as you may direct.

There are no strings tied to this guarantee—you are the judge and jury—and if the seeds are not satisfactory when you receive them, write us.

HOW TO ORDER SAFELY

Please Write Your Name and Address Plainly and Carefully.

When you send us an order, give the name of your postoffice county and state. If your freight or express office is different from your postoffice, give us that information. If you live on a rural route, give the exact number of route and also your box number.

About Unsigned Orders.

Every season we receive orders without signatures and frequently without postoffice address. The only thing we can do is to hold them awaiting complaints. Also sometimes it happens that another order is lost in coming to us.

So if you don't hear from us in a reasonable length of time after ordering, send us a duplicate order, telling us the date on which the first order was sent, and the amount of money inclosed. We will then investigate the matter, and if we find that your order has not already been filled the duplicate order will go forward at once.

Always Keep a Copy of Your Order.

This will protect you in case there should be an error made in filling your order.

We try to exercise the utmost care in filling every order, but in the rush of the busy season mistakes may occur, in which case we shall appreciate being promptly advised, when corrections will be made at once. So keep a copy of your order for comparison.

How to Send Money.

The money you send us for seeds can be safely sent either by postoffice order, bank draft, express order or registered letter. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or more, it would be better to send it by one of the above methods. We will take postage stamps for all amounts of less than \$1.00.

You run no risk in sending cash with order. Our reputation as honest and experienced seedsmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned from any Bank, Trust

Company or Merchant who subscribes to either of the Commercial Agency Reports.

Packages Extra.

When it is necessary to use packages to protect shipments of seeds they will be charged at following prices: Barrels from 25c to 50c each; cotton seamless sacks at 65c each; heavy jute sacks at 30c each.

Parcel Post.

Seeds have been included in the parcel post, therefore zone rates will apply on all shipments of seeds and bulbs. See index page for rates.

We do not pay postage on Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn and Onion Sets, therefore add the zone charge from Wichita to your postoffice on the quantity ordered.

The prices on all Flower Seeds and small Vegetable Seeds are postpaid, except where noted.

Seeds by Freight or Express.

We do not pay transportation charges on seeds sold in large quantities, but we do secure for you the lowest freight or express rate possible. When the goods are shipped we send you shipping notice and bill of lading on freight shipment, signed by the agent, showing the goods were delivered to the transportation company in good condition.

Always give full shipping instructions. In the absence of these, we will use our best judgment.

DISCLAIMER.

It would not be fair to us to undertake to insure the crop, therefore **The Ross Brothers Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crops.** If the purchaser does not accept goods on these terms they are at once to be returned and any money paid will be refunded.

THE ROSS BROTHERS SEED COMPANY

OFFICE AND RETAIL STORE 309 E.
DOUGLAS AVE.

WICHITA, KANSAS

WAREHOUSES { 229-231 SOUTH SANTA FE STREET
128-132 COMMERCE STREET

Our Order No.

Zone No.

Date.....1919

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

Terms are Cash with all orders.

Money Order.....

Check or Draft.....

Cash or Stamps.....

Total, \$.....

Quantity.

PRICE

Cents.

Carried Forward \$.....

1

OUR CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITY

The war is over. The United States must feed the world.

Famine must not add its toll to the misery of Europe.

The trade territory which we serve produces more than one-half of the entire food supply of the United States.

It is of the highest importance that the volume and character of such food supplies be increased to the maximum.

One particular part of this service to our fellow-men devolves upon you, the producer; the other, and no less important part, falls upon our shoulders.

You do your part by a careful selection of the particular crops best adapted to your land, together with the highest efficiency in the handling of the same.

Now for our part. For thirty-five years Ross Bros. have endeavored to furnish this Inland Empire with seeds that would grow and produce bountiful crops. As time has passed, the most improved types of Laboratory and testing equipment and cleaning and grading machinery have been installed. For more than three decades we have studied the needs of this territory. The *worth while* experiences have been given our people.

Our experience and that of our customers is summed up in "ACORN BRAND SEEDS."

Wichita, Kansas, January 1, 1919.

Ross Brothers Seed Co.

INDEX

GARDEN SEEDS

	Page		Page		Page		Page		Page		Page
Asparagus	6	Celeriac	13	Cucumbers	15	Mangel Wurzel	10	Peas	5-22	Rutabagas	27
Asparagus Roots	23	Celery	13	Egg Plant	13	Melons, Musk	5, 17, 18	Peanuts	30	Salsify	23
Beans	6, 7, 8, 9	Chervil	27	Endive	15	Melon Novelties	18	Peppers	23	Spinach	23
Bets	10	Chicory	12	Garlic	21	Melons, Water	5-19	Plants	28	Squash	25
Broccoli	9	Chinese Cabbage	11	Herbs	27	Mustard	20	Potatoes, Irish	28	Sugar Beets	10
Brussel's Sprouts	9	Collards	13	Horse Radish Roots	28	Okra	20	Potatoes, Sweet	28	Swiss Chard	10
Cabbage	11	Corn Salad	13	Kohl-Rabi	15	Onions	20-21	Pumpkins	21	Tomatoes	26
Carrots	12	Corn, Pop	14	Kale	15	Onion Sets	21	Radishes	24	Tobacco	27
Cassabas	18	Corn, Sweet	14-15	Leek	19	Parsley	21	Rhubarb	23	Turnips	27
Cauliflower	12	Cress	13	Lettuce	16	Parsnips	21	Rhubarb Roots	28		

FLOWER SEEDS

	Page		Page		Page		Page		Page		Page
Ageratum	38	Bryonopsis	41	Coix Lachrymae	43	Foxglove	42	Larkspur	42	Pyrethrum	46
Alyssum	38	Bulbs	50-53	Columbine	40	Gaillardia	42	Lathyrus Latifolia	49	Ricinus	46
Amaranthus	38	Calendula	43	Cosmos	40	Godetia	42	Linum	43	Rudbeckia	42
Anchusa	42	Calliopsis	39	Cypress Vine	41	Golden Glow	42	Marigold	43	Salvia Splendens	46
Aothemis	41	Campanula	39	Dahlia Seed	51	Goldeo Rod	42	Mignonette	43-44	Scarlet Ruoner Bean	41
Antirrhinum	47	Canary Bird Vine	41	Daisies	41-42	Gourds	35-36	Mina	41	Sehizanthus	46
Aquilegia	42	Canna Seed	51	Delphinium	43	Gypsophila	39	Moonflower	41	Shasta Daisy	41
Arctotis	41	Canterbury Bells	39	Dianthus	45	Helianthus	47	Morning Glory	41	Shrubbery	54-55
Aristolochia Siph.	40	Carnations	39	Digitalis	42	Heliotrope	43	Nasturtiums	44	Snapdragon	47
Asters	37-38	Candytuft	39	Dimorphotheea	43	Hollyhock	43	Nicotina	44	Stokesia	38
Baby's Breath	39	Castor Beans	46	Auraotica	42	Humulus	41	Pansies	41	Stocks	47
Bachelor Button	39	Celosia Plumosa	40	Dolichos	41	Huooemannia	46	Petunia	44	Sweet Peas	48-49
Balloon Vine	40	Centaureo	39	Eschscholtzia	46	Japanese Hop	41	Phlox	45	Sweet William	45
Balsam	39	Chrysanthemums	40	Euphorbia	42	John's Tears	43	Pinks	45	Verhena	47
Balsam Apple	40	Cleome Pungens	64	Everlastings	42	Kudzu Vine	41	Plants	28	Vine	47
Bellis Perennis	41	Clematis	41	Four O'Clock	42	Kochia Tricophylla	43	Poppies	45-46	Wild Cucumher	41
Bocconia	46	Cobaea	41	Forget-Me-Not	42	Lady Slipper	39	Portulaca	46	Zinnia	49
Brachycome	41	Cockscomb	40								

FARM SEEDS

	Page		Page		Page		Page		Page		Page
Alfalfa.....	4-29	Broom Corn.....	33	Clover, Sweet.....	4-30	Grass Seeds.....	34	Millet.....	34	Red Top.....	34
Barley.....	34	Cane or Sorghum.....	32	Corn Seed.....	5-35-36	Hegari.....	4	Oats Seed.....	34	Soy Beans.....	31
Bermuda Grass.....	34	Clover, Alsiko.....	29	Cow Peas.....	31	Kofir.....	4-32	Orhead Grass.....	34	Stock Beets.....	10
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	34	Clover, Red.....	29	Feterita.....	33	Meadow Fescue, or Eng- ish Blue Grass.....	34	Peanuts.....	30	Sudan Grass.....	1-31
Bromos Inermis.....	34	Clover, Mammoth.....	29	Field Beans.....	9	Milo.....	32	Perennial Rye Grass.....	34	Sunflower.....	34
Buckwheat.....	34	Clover, White.....	29	Flax.....	34			Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	33	Timothy.....	34

MISCELLANEOUS

	Page		Page
Evergreen Trees.....	28	Spraying Chemicals...	57
Blatchford's Calf Meal		Poultry Supplies.....	60-63
Garden Implements... 56-57		Bee Supplies.....	64
Seed Sowers.....	57	Fertilizers.....	59
Raffio and Reeds.....	56		
Sprayers and Spray			
Pumps.....	58		

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES

On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools,
etc., within the U. S. and Possessions.
War tax postage extra.

First Zone	Wichita or 50 miles thereof	5c	1c
Second Zone	within 50 to 150 miles	5c	
Third Zone	within 150 to 300 miles	6c	2c
Fourth Zone	within 300 to 600 miles	7c	4c
Fifth Zone	within 600 to 1,000 miles	8c	6c
Sixth Zone	within 1,000 to 1,400 miles	9c	
Seventh Zone	within 1,400 to 1,800 miles	11c	10c
Eighth Zone	all over 1,800 miles	12c	12c

WORTH WHILE INFORMATION

Thirty-five years' experience in growing, buying and selling seeds has permitted us to gather a fund of information regarding the performance of many plants used to produce farm crops, not only in the Central West and Southwest, but also in many other parts of the United States as well as in a few foreign countries.

So many things enter into the successful growth of a crop, that when one or two of these things are not present the result will be failure instead of success.

Therefore, it becomes necessary for each one of us to carefully select the particular crop which we should plant on a certain piece of land, bearing in mind the elements contained therein and those which must be supplied in order to insure the production of a full crop, before we plow, disk or otherwise prepare the land to receive the seed. And when we have done all these things and have planted well matured seed, seed which has been properly recleaned and graded for size and uniformity, then we may feel that we have done our part in an efficient manner.

Much land has been constantly producing Wheat, Corn, Kafir or other grain crop until the soil of those fields needs renovation. The surest and best method to follow is rotation of crops, so that the chemical salts contained in the soil may again come into proper balance and acre yields become normal again.

With this thought in mind, we are calling your attention to some of the more important crops for the farm and to a few delicious vegetables for the garden.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa in Kansas, Oklahoma and many other States has been very profitable. Considering only the price of hay during the past five years it is quite evident that not enough acres are now planted to this money making crop.

Every farmer who desires to grow hogs should have enough acres of Alfalfa to supply pasturage during the spring, summer and fall months, so that he can afford to pay high prices for corn with which to finish the hogs for market.

On account of the price of Alfalfa seed fluctuating, will appreciate your inquiries for samples and prices.

Sweet Clover

Sweet Clover is especially valuable for supplying high grade fertilizer to the soil through its ability to transform nitrogen from the air into nitrates in the soil, at the same time Sweet Clover will insure the addition of humus to the soil by reason of the root dying every two years.

Sweet Clover will also introduce bacteria the same as other leguminous plants. Many acres of land in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and other States have been robbed of fertility through the plan

of continuous growth of the same crop on the same land year after year. Sweet Clover will prove extremely profitable on these lands, because it will bring back the fertility in either two or four years and at the same time will give excellent pasture and profitable hay crops.

Sweet Clover yields a heavy seed crop the second year after seeding and prices for this seed have been very favorable at all times during the past eight years.

The price of Sweet Clover seed fluctuates, we will quote prices and send samples upon receipt of inquiry.

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass has been grown in Texas for seven years, in Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas for five years.

Under ordinary weather conditions of the past five years, it has been demonstrated that one acre of Sudan Grass will furnish pasturage for three to six head of live stock throughout the summer and fall months. Sudan Grass should not be pastured until 21 to 28 days from the time the plants first appear above the ground.

Every stem or stalk of Sudan Grass is a new plant, therefore there is no danger of injury to live stock even after frost has temporarily stopped the growth, for new stems will begin to grow just as soon as the weather warms a little and will continue supplying good pasture until freezing weather kills the plant.

As a hay crop, Sudan Grass should be cut as soon as the plants come into full bloom; this usually requires 45 to 50 days from date of planting; it may be cut again in about the same number of days.

Every animal on the farm will relish Sudan Grass hay. The feed rack will be cleaned to the last bit of stem. We know this statement to be true, because our own live stock have given us proof of their appreciation of Sudan Grass hay.

Samples and prices will be sent upon receipt of inquiry.

Kafir

Too much soil especially well adapted to growing Kafir is now being used in an effort to grow Corn, which results in a partial or total crop failure to the detriment of the owner or tenant.

The uplands of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas will give much better cash returns when planted to Kafir, because Kafir, when ground for feed, gives practically the same feeding value as corn, thus giving plenty of grain feed for growing live stock and hogs. The fodder value of Kafir is much higher than corn fodder and it gives a very much larger tonnage per acre.

Several types or varieties of Kafir are produced, Dwarf Black Hull White, Standard White, Pink Hull White, and Red Kafir. For several years Standard White Kafir has failed to produce nearly as large grain crops as the other types and for this reason we would recommend our customers to plant Dwarf Black Hull White which matures in about 120 days from planting, and Pink Hull White Kafir which matures in about 95 days from planting. Both of these varieties will produce fairly large yields of fodder, but if fodder is the main requirement on your farm try the Red Kafir. We would suggest that the Sorghum or Cane plants will furnish much larger tonnage of fodder per acre than any of the Kafirs.

Hega

It is a new grain or forage crop, which is a cross between White Kafir and Feterita. It is more desirable for forage than either, as the bad qualities of both have been eliminated. Feterita shells out pretty bad, and Hegari will not. It is considered more profitable to raise than either Kafir or Feterita. Its dwarf habit of growth and the compact heads of large white grains make it very attractive. The stems are rather sweet, and horses, cattle and all stock eat stalk, fodder and grain. 30c lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense, 10 lbs., \$2.00. Ask for prices on larger quantities.



The Best of the Grasses



Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn

BRAZILIAN OR STOOLING FLOUR CORN

Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn.—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks; each stalk bearing two to three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder and shelled corn than common corn. It contains a much

larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a finer flour, that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as that made of wheat flour; also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre. **Shelled, 35c lb., postpaid; at purchaser's expense, 10 lb. lots 20c lb.**

PINK HULL WHITE KAFIR

A new type of Kafir having a pink hull, very drouth resistant, early maturing variety. The stalk of the Pink Hull White Kafir is slender but the plant has just as many leaves and makes just as much fodder as other Kafirs. The heads are rather slender but long. Yields are fully as heavy as White or Red Kafir.

One grower in Western Kansas reports excellent performance when Pink Hull Kafir was planted alongside of Dwarf Black Hull White Kafir, and made an excellent yield, while the Dwarf Black Hull White was a failure. Pink Hull Kafir matures 20 to 30 days earlier than other Kafirs. This early maturing habit will put it out of danger of the early frosts.

Pink Kafir does not stop growing in dry weather like other Kafirs. We would recommend every farmer to plant several acres to this new strain of Kafir and have plenty of early feed. **30c pound, postpaid. At purchaser's expense, 15c pound. Ask for prices in larger quantities.**



Pink Hull White Kafir

TOM WATSON WATER-MELON

The most largely planted melon, not only in the South, where it originated, but also in every other district where Watermelons are grown in large quantities. The Watson is without question the "top notcher" shipping melon and it is easily one of the very best melons for the home and local market. Plant Ross Bros. select type Tom Watson seed.

GRADUS PEAS

A deliciously sweet, good to eat Pea. If you want this kind for your table you will have to plant Gradus. It matures in the same number of days as the early smooth peas and the peas are double the size and pods are also double the size of the early type.

CANTALOUPE

Delano Pink Meat.—Was the best pink meat melon served on our table last summer and fall. The only regret expressed by members of the family was that they could not have them every day in the year. We recommend Delano Pink Meat to every one wanting a delicious Cantaloupe.

Delano White Meat.—The manager of our retail store, after reading our description of Delano Pink Meat, remarked that statement is also true about Delano White Meat. To tell the good points of this melon would use up the supply of adjectives, so we will tell you that we recommend the Delano White Meat cantaloupe to please the most exacting taste.

GOLDEN CREAM SUGAR CORN

A cross of Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam, taking on the character of the former variety, except in color. The ears are ready for use at an early season; grains are long and pointed, rich cream color when ready, but turn to light golden yellow when cooked, making an attractive appearance on the table. The quality is very fine, being remarkably sweet and tender. Stalks are brownish-red, and make a healthy, rapid growth, producing from 2 to 4 ears each. **Pkt., 10c, postpaid.**



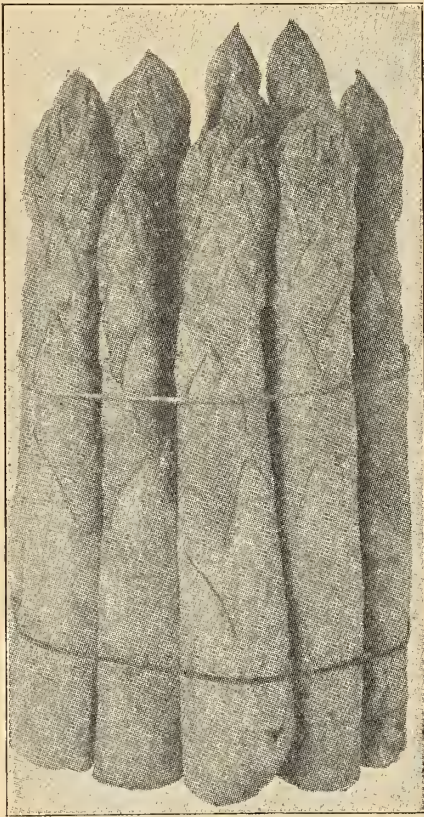
Golden Cream Sugar Corn

GARDEN SEEDS

The present high prices of Vegetables will, without doubt, remain unchanged in the next year or two on account of our large exports of Foodstuffs to our Allies. Plan a bigger Victory Garden this year. You will be helping those "Over There," and helping yourself.

Asparagus

Culture The seed before sowing should be soaked in tepid water for 24 hours. Sow in open ground in the early spring in drills 2 to 3 feet apart, scattering about 1 inch apart in the drills. Cover with 1 inch of soil; cultivate freely. One ounce will produce about 200 plants. The following spring set out the roots to a permanent bed in rows 2 to 5 feet apart, 18 inches apart in the rows. Cover with 2 inches of soil.



Barr's Mammoth Asparagus

1.—Barr's Mammoth This is a superior variety, earlier and nearly twice as large as Conover's Colossal; very productive. The delicacy of its color distinguishes it from other green varieties. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c.*

2.—Columbian Mammoth White An exceptionally large-sized variety of superior quality, tender-ness and flavor. Color clear white until four to six inches above the ground. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c.*

3.—Conover's Colossal Shoots bright green, sometimes showing a purple tinge at the top. Good quality, very tender. Abundant yielder. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c.*

4.—Palmetto A very early maturing and prolific variety, producing an abundance of very large, deep green shoots of good quality. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c.*

Asparagus Roots

We will have a supply of Asparagus Roots during the month of March. See page 28 for prices on roots.

BEANS

Culture Sow when the apple is in bloom and the ground has become dry and warm, and repeat as often as necessary until within 50 days of frost. In field culture, sow in drills 3 ft. apart. In garden culture, when the cultivation is done by hand, the rows may be 2 ft. apart. Plant 2 in. deep and thin out to 6 in. apart. One pound will plant 100 feet of drill.

Bush Beans—Green Pod

5.—Dwarf Horticultural Vines very productive, compact, upright, with large leaves. Pods medium in length, broad and thick, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish green ground. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

6.—Bountiful The plant is remarkably handsome and of thrifty growth, being practically rust and mildew proof. Extremely prolific and withstands weather conditions exceptionally well. The pods are rich green, immense size, thick, broad, extra long, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty and of high quality, melting, tender and stringless. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.*

7.—Full Measure A fine stringless, early, medium green, high quality bean. Pods straight, about 6 inches long, very fleshy, round, creased back and showing depressions around the beans. Seed bean much resembles Red Valentine. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

8.—Giant Stringless Green Pod This is* unquestionably one of the very best varieties of beans you can possibly plant, either for market, table use or for canning purposes. Our strain of this famous bean is absolutely stringless. Its ability to withstand extremes of climate, its strong, vigorous growth, its immense productiveness and superb quality has made it perhaps the most valuable stringless bean. Seed scarce. Order early. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

9.—Burpee's Stringless Green Pod The pods are attractive, large, straight, light green color, solid, meaty, brittle, tender and always stringless; 7 to 7½ inches long. Uniform shape and even size. The plants are sturdy, erect, bear very early and very late in the season. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.*

(Continued on next page.)

GROW PLENTY OF BEANS

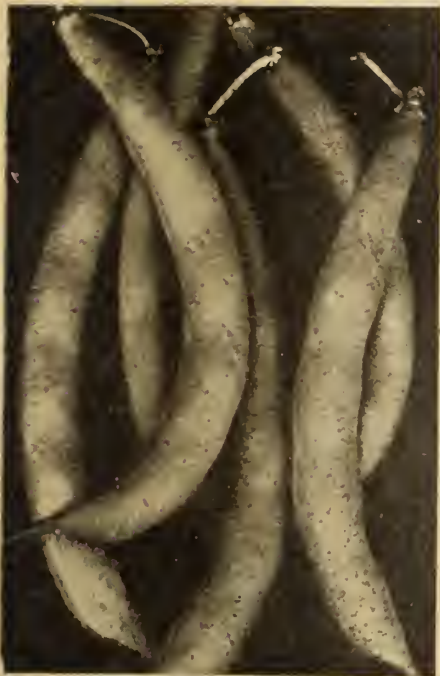
There is no vegetable in this or any other seedsman's catalogue or list so valuable for human food as the bean in its numerous forms and varieties. Bush or pole, "snap" or lima, they are all good in almost any stage of growth, and are the most nutritious of all vegetables. Beans are muscle builders and sustain men under the strain of steady work. Plant for a continuous supply of snap beans from early June until frost and dry beans for winter use.

BUSH BEANS, GREEN POD—Continued

10.—Hopkin's Earliest Red Valentine This grand variety is an improvement over the original Red Valentine, and is much earlier; often ready to pick in 45 days from planting. The healthy, vigorous plants are hardy, usually resisting early frosts; it may therefore be planted very early. This, with its quick development, makes it the very earliest large-podded variety; and on this account it is extensively grown by truckers over wide sections of the country, though it is equally desirable for home gardens. It will yield a large crop of handsome long, round, fleshy pods, rich green in color and of unsurpassed tenderness when gathered young, when it is practically stringless. It is a Standard Snap Bean, not only for the earliest but for successive plantings, bearing up to the frost. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

11.—Longfellow Also known as the French Stringless Bean. Unsurpassed for either market or home use, although more largely grown for the latter. The pods are long, round, straight and very solid. Ripens uniformly and of the finest flavor. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.*

12.—Tennessee Green Pod (Round Bunch)—A popular sort in the south. Plant vigorous, hardy, mid-season and very productive. Pods extremely large, 6 to 7 inches long, very flat, irregular in shape, dark green in color and of exceptionally fine flavor, and nearly stringless. Beans chocolate brown. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*



Hopkin's Earliest Red Valentine Beans

19.—Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax—A very early bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, free from rust. It is of excellent quality, delicious flavor. Seed kidney-shaped. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.*

20.—Black Wax, Improved Prolific Very early, round, thick, meaty pods of medium length. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

21.—Pencil Pod Black Wax Hardier and more prolific than the above. Pods are long, pencil-like, very tender and brittle. In color they are a rich, dark yellow, much more attractive than the Prolific Wax. Recommended where heavy crops are desired. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

22.—Improved Golden Wax The plants are hardy and straight with broad, flat yellow pods. Resists rust to a marked degree. Seed white, with brown or black markings. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.*

13.—White Seeded Stringless

One of the best green-podded bush beans yet introduced. The bushes grow 18 to 20 inches high, measure from 5½ to 6 inches long, and sometimes longer. They are one-half inch wide and one-half inch thick, so full and fleshy that they are almost perfectly round. The pods are brittle, juicy, free from tough fibre, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The seed, being white can be used for dried beans for winter. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

OTHER VARIETIES OF BUSH

BEANS—GREEN POD.

	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs.
14. Early Round Pod Valentine.....	10c	35c	\$2.50
15. Early Long Six Weeks.....	10c	35c	2.50
16. Round Six Weeks.....	10c	35c	2.50
17. Black Valentine.....	10c	35c	2.50

Giant Stringless Green Pod Beans

	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs.
14. Early Round Pod Valentine.....	10c	35c	\$2.50
15. Early Long Six Weeks.....	10c	35c	2.50
16. Round Six Weeks.....	10c	35c	2.50
17. Black Valentine.....	10c	35c	2.50

BUSH BEANS—WAX POD

18.—Dwarf Black Wax

Vines medium and hardy. Pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, fleshy, of a clear yellowish white. Remain for some time in condition for use. Seed small, black. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.*

Vines medium and hardy. Pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, fleshy, of a clear



Black Wax Beans

Ross Bros. Seed Co.:

Ralston, Okla., Feb. 11, 1918.

Gentlemen—Having been so well pleased with your seeds for the past two years, I'm asking for your catalog to make my order from you again.

Thanking you for the same, I am
Very truly,

MRS. R. D. VANDRUFF.

BUSH BEANS—WAX POD

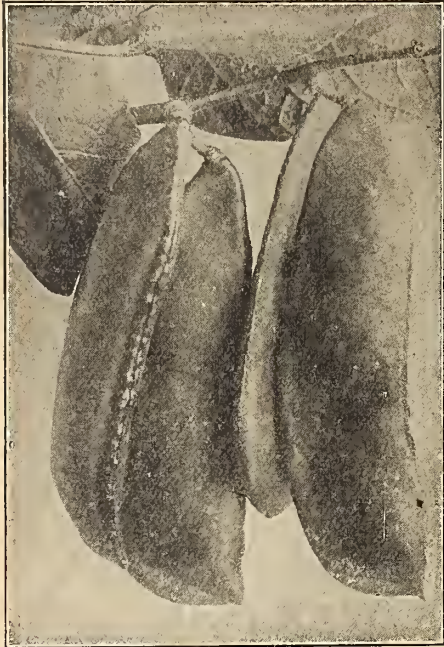
(Continued)

23.—Wardwell's Kidney Wax ^{T h e} vines yield straight, broad, creamy-white pods. They are of fine quality and a fine variety for the market gardener. Matures a little later than the Golden Wax. Seed large, kidney shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.*

24.—Davis Kidney Wax ^{The most hardy} white pod, straight, crisp and tender. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing the pods in clusters. Seed kidney-shaped and white. For canning this is unexcelled on account of the purity of the pod and bean. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.*



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans



Fordhook Bush Lima

25.—Round Pod Kidney Wax

Is early, of vigorous growth and heavy yielding vines; pods are long, round and entirely stringless; have fine flavor and are edible to the very tips. One of the best round pods. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.*

We especially urge a large planting of beans in 1919 because it has a clear bearing on the shortage of the world's food supply that is responsible for present high prices everywhere. Beans are the quickest, most easily grown and most nutritious of all vegetable foods.

LIMA BEANS

26.—Henderson's Bush Lima

The earliest of the bush limas; two weeks earlier than any of the climbing sorts. Bears in sixty days; enormously productive and a reliable cropper. The New Orleans market gardeners plant no other bush variety. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.*

27.—Burpee's Bush Lima

True form of the Large White Lima. The bushes are of sturdy growth, bearing profusely very large pods in clusters of five to eight. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

28.—Fordhook Bush Lima

The very best large-seeded variety. The plant is vigorous, erect growing, bearing well above the ground. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are medium green, about four and three-fourths inches long, each containing three to five large beans of exceptionally fine quality. Don't fail to plant some of these in your garden this spring. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.*

EAT MORE BEANS

Beans of all kinds are one of the best and most nutritious forms of food for human beings. They are good green and some kinds are good dry. Grow more and eat more beans.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Although pole beans require considerable care and labor, they are, when properly grown, usually of longer bearing period than the dwarf sorts and are generally more productive.

Pole beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet, as well as to drouth and hot winds, than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather, set poles four to eight feet long in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Let the poles slant slightly toward the north. Set in this way the vines climb better, and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant five to eight beans one and one-half to two inches deep. When well started thin to four plants, and see that they all climb around the pole in the same way, for they will not grow if tied up in the opposite direction.

29.—Burger's Stringless Green Pod

In some localities this is called White Seeded Kentucky Wonder; it is early and covers a long season of productiveness. The pods average 6 to 8 in. in length, are uniformly straight, of a rich dark green, and meaty. Pods are entirely stringless, tender and of sweet, mild flavor. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*



Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean

(Continued on next page.)

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—Cont'd.

30.—Kentucky Wonder Wax A novelty of recent introduction possessing all the good qualities of its green-pod name-sake. The long pods are a little broader, very fleshy and quite stringless as snap beans. The mature pods are often eight to nine inches in length. Its earliness and hardness commend it as a pole bean well adapted to our Southern latitudes. Its very large, golden yellow pods are certainly handsome in appearance, and are unexcelled in quality by any wax-podded bean of its class. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

31.—Kentucky Wonder An early, very prolific sort, with showy pods, which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

32.—Scotia or Striped Creaseback "Acorn Brand." A hardy and productive cornfield bean; pods are green. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

33.—Scarlet Runner Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of an excellent quality either when shelled or in a dry state. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c.

34.—Tennessee Wonder Somewhat similar in habit to Kentucky Wonder but with larger, straighter, smoother and more creased backed, green pods. More suitable as a shell bean than a snap bean. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

35.—White Dutch Runner Identical with Scarlet Runner Bean except in color of bean and blossom, which is white. Very rapid in growth. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c.

36.—White Creaseback A fine early, green-podded, pole bean of rapid growth and five to six inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless and of the best quality. The beans are white and are excellent shelled. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

37.—Yard Long A curiosity and a good table bean. The pods average from 2 to 4 feet in length. Pkt., 10c.

OTHER VARIETIES OF POLE BEANS.

	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs.
38. Golden Cluster Wax.....	10c	50c	\$4.00
39. White Dutch Case Knife.....	10c	45c	3.50
40. Large White Pole Lima.....	10c	45c	4.00
41. Lazy Wife.....	10c	45c	.....
42. Red Speckled Cutshort.....	10c	45c	4.00

43.—King of the Garden Lima A vigorous grower and very prolific. Pods are from 5 to 8 in. long. On account of its immense pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.



Tennessee Wonder Pole Beans



MOTHER HUBBARD
©OLD MOTHER HUBBARD WILL
HAVE A NEW CUPBOARD
WITH FOOD PILED UP HIGH ON EACH SHELF
SHE'LL HAVE ALL SHE'LL NEED ALL
HER HOUSEHOLD TO FEED
SHE'LL CAN IT OR DRY IT HERSELF.



FIELD BEANS

44.—Tepary "Acorn Brand." A white shell bean, more prolific than the navy. Matures quickly, sixty-five days from seeding to harvest. Combines superior flavor with productiveness. Is not subject to common bean disease, and can be used when other beans fail. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

45.—Navy Bean or Pea Bean An improvement over the old-time Navy Bean. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

46.—Pinto "Acorn Brand." As an article of food they are fully equal to the pink Mexican "frijole." Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

BROCCOLI

Closely resembles the cauliflower, but is hardier. Like Cabbage and Cauliflower, it succeeds best in deep, rich, moist soil and in cool weather. Seed should be sown at the same time and plants receive the same general culture as cabbage. Completes its growth from seed in from 120 to 140 days. Five to ten degrees of frost will not injure the plants when they are approaching maturity. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

65.—Early Purple Cape Hardy, heads of medium size and compact formation. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.

66.—White Cape Like Purple Cape, but of a creamy white color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.

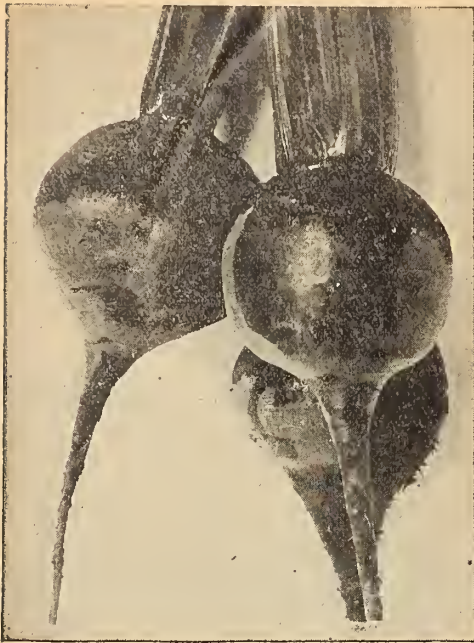
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

A delicious vegetable that is becoming very popular in all large markets. It should be more largely grown in private gardens, as it affords fresh green sprouts in the late fall and winter when other vegetables are gone. It is cultivated like cabbage. Sow the seed in the open ground in May and set out the plants the middle of June 2½ feet apart. The sprouts that grow along the stem are picked off and cooked like cabbage or cauliflower and are very delicate and fine flavored.

67.—Dwarf French A variety of cabbage producing small heads or knobs along the stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

68.—Odense Market One of the best varieties. Excellent for keeping through the winter, early and very good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00.



Detroit Dark Red Beets

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF BEETS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
51. Eclipse.....	5c	15c	45c	\$1.25
52. Extra Early Egyptian.....	5c	15c	45c	1.25
53. Early Blood Red Turnip.....	5c	15c	45c	1.25
54. Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip.....	5c	15c	45c	1.25
55. Crimson Globe.....	5c	20c	50c	1.50
56. Long Smooth Blood.....	5c	15c	45c	1.25

Swiss Chard

(Spinach Beet)

Culture Sow in well prepared soil between April 15th and June 15th. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. Sow in drills 18 inches apart cover one inch. No garden will be complete

BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to an acre.

Culture Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of June. For general crop, sow about middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 18 inches apart for garden culture, and when well up thin out plants to from 3 to 4 inches apart. The young beets pulled out of the row are excellent when used as spinach.

47.—Crosby's Egyptian An improvement on Extra Early Egyptian, being as early, but of more desirable shape, color and quality. It is very sweet and tender; a most valuable sort for early market as it is ready before any other beet of equal quality. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.*

48.—Detroit Dark Red Roots globular; smooth with small tops; skin blood red; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade; tender and deliciously sweet. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.*

49.—Dirigo This variety is a rich blood red, of fine grain and flavor, and earlier than either the Egyptian or the Eclipse. It is generally uniform in shape and size, and is a variety which we consider desirable. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.*

50.—Edmand's Improved Blood Turnip A handsome, clean, turnip-shaped blood beet. Skin and flesh are of a deep blood red, sweet and tender in quality, and unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes. The roots grow regular and are of right marketable size. Tops are small, allowing them to be grown close together. They mature early and are very satisfactory as a bunching sort. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.*

without Swiss Chard, and the grower will be amply rewarded by giving it at least a small space.

58.—Large Ribbed White This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally palatable. Two distinct dishes may thus be grown from one plant at the same time. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c.*

59.—Giant Lucullus Swiss Chard The largest variety of Swiss Chard. Seed sown early in the spring will produce plants quickly from which the thick light-colored midribs of the leaves may be cut down to the ground. New growth will quickly succeed it, which may in turn be gathered. If the plants are allowed to grow on, an abundance of large curly leaves may be obtained, which make most excellent greens. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c.*

Mangel Wurzels
AND SUGAR BEETS

Mammoth Long Red Mangel

Culture Mangels require a deep soil to grow well; plow and subsoil at least 16 to 18 inches and apply plenty of stable manure or complete fertilizer. Sow in May or June (5 to 6 pounds to the acre), in rows 2 feet apart, and thin out plants to 9 or 10 inches apart in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. The use of complete fertilizers will prove of great benefit to the crop, if applied when plants are 3 to 5 inches in height. The quantity per acre should be determined by the character and condition of the soil. Dig the crop after the first heavy frost. Store in a well-ventilated root cellar.

60.—Giant Sludstrup Sludstrup is a long, reddish-yellow, ovoid root, growing more than half above ground. Easily harvested, and by actual test far excels any other variety in both the weight and feeding value of yield. Our seed is from one of the best Danish growers. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00.*

61.—Golden Tankard Smooth, yellow flesh, small yellow-stemmed top, length, 11 in., diameter, 4 in., shape cylindrical. Usually grows very nutritious. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25*

62.—Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet This is the variety so extensively planted for sugar factories. Roots are a little larger than most varieties, and a little hardier and easier grown. Tops rather large; leaves slightly waved. Yields from twelve to eighteen tons per acre. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25.*

63.—Lane's Imperial (Sugar). A white-fleshed, handsome and very productive strain; hardy. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25.*

64.—Mammoth Long Red Mangel A truly mammoth variety for stock feeding purposes. A single root often weighs 30 to 40 pounds, and sometimes more. In yield it is enormously productive, 1,200 to 1,700 bushels to the acre is nothing uncommon in good soil. It grows well above the ground, and on account of its shape is easily harvested. It is often 2 ft. or more in length by 6 in. in diameter. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25.*

CABBAGE

Sow one ounce for 2,000 to 3,000 plants, 4 ounces for an acre

Culture Soil for Cabbage should be a rich, heavy loam, with good drainage. Such a soil when supplied with a liberal quantity of stable manure and complete fertilizers will produce excellent crops. For early spring transplanting, seed should be sown in boxes in the house between December 25th and January 25th, and should be transplanted into other boxes as soon as plants are 2 inches tall. They should again be transplanted into cold frame and then set in open ground about March 10th to 20th. The two transplantings are necessary to produce strong plants that will grow vigorously after set in the open ground. Second early varieties of Cabbage should be started in boxes about February 1st and transplanted twice and set out in open ground during first half of April. If late varieties are planted they should be ready to set out in open ground during the month of May. The plants of early varieties should be set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row; medium and late varieties in rows 3 feet apart, and from 18 to 24 inches apart in row, depending upon growth of the variety.

69.—All-Head Early Especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.25.

70.—Amager Short-Stemmed Early Danish Ballhead A choice strain selected from the famous Danish Ballhead Cabbage that has become one of the best and most popular sorts both for home and market growing. The heads are very large; as round as balls and as solid as bullets. It is short-stemmed and as strong and vigorous as any American variety. Fully two weeks earlier and will keep and ship as well as the Danish Ballhead. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$4.00.

71.—Copenhagen Market The heads are nearly round or slightly flattened, very hard and heavy. The growth is compact, there being few outside leaves, so the plants may be set close together. Copenhagen Market head a week earlier than Enkhuizen Glory, and almost as soon as Jersey Wakefield and fully as early as Charleston Wakefield. The most remarkable point about this cabbage is its uniformity—every plant under normal condition will produce a good, solid head, and every head is like another as two peas in a pod. The heads mature all at the same time so the crops can be cleaned up within a short time after the first heads mature. This is a profitable cabbage to grow for market and an excellent early variety for the home garden. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.25.

72.—Danish Summer Ballhead A second Early of superb quality; it resembles "Winter Ballhead," but is smaller and slightly flat on top; the outer leaves are inclined to be curly, the ribs are very fine in the leaves, which are light green in color, and have a delicate flavor suggestive of Savoy cabbage; the heads are hard-long keepers. This cabbage is gaining a place amongst the early sorts. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$4.00.

73.—Danish Roundhead An earlier, shorter-stemmed, improved strain of the Danish Ballhead Cabbage. The heads are hard, very solid and mature about two weeks before the Ballhead. Also averaging a little larger and heavier. The inner leaves are blanched almost pure white, are of sweet flavor, crisp and tender. It is less liable to blight and shows vigorous growth even in the summer. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$4.00.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage



All-Head Early Cabbage

74.—Early Dwarf Flat Dutch This is one of the most reliable Cabbages for early spring planting. The plant is short-stemmed, upright, and having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.00.

75.—Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage This remarkable early cabbage is increasing in favor among gardeners every year. This cabbage is as early as Charleston Wakefield and grows twice the size. The heads are as round as a ball, very solid and heavy. It has few outside leaves and will bear close planting. Early Wakefield will come into market a week or two ahead of the Glory, but the Glory will be ready when the Wakefield is half gone, and will sell for twice as much per head.

For late crop. This is not only a great cabbage for early market, but it is also a most profitable variety to raise for fall use. If the plants are set out in this locality the middle of July the cabbage will mature ready for market in October and immense crops can be raised. On good soil practically every plant will produce a large, solid head. The heads are about the same shape as Danish Ballhead and nearly as hard, although they will not keep as well. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$4.00.

76.—Large Late Drumhead The plants are large, fairly compact, but distinctly vigorous, with medium length and large outer leaves which are upright in growth. Heads are large. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.00.

77.—Mammoth Red Rock The best, largest and surest heading red cabbage. Used mostly for pickling. The plant is large, with several spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color, averaging from ten to twelve pounds in weight. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

78.—Premium Late Flat Dutch As a variety for winter market, this cabbage has no superior. The heads are large, round, solid, broad and flat on top, often tinted with reddish brown after being touched by frost. They open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety and one of the best keepers. With good cultivation on moist rich ground, 95 per cent of them will head up. Decidedly one of the best varieties for late cultivation. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.00.

79.—Perfection Drumhead Savoy Very tender and far superior in flavor to any other fall and winter cabbage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

80.—Selected Early Jersey Wakefield This most excellent variety is the earliest and surest heading of the first early cabbages for the market and home garden. The plants are exceedingly hardy, not only resisting cold, but other unfavorable conditions. The heads are of medium size, very solid, uniformly pointed and of good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$3.00.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF CABBAGE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
81. Extra Early Express.....	10c	60c	\$2.00
82. Early Spring.....	10c	60c	2.00
83. Early Etamps.....	10c	60c	2.00
84. Early Winningstadt.....	10c	60c	2.00
85. Early York.....	10c	60c	2.00
86. Charleston or Large Wakefield.....	10c	85c	3.00
87. Early Summer.....	10c	60c	2.00
88. Succession.....	10c	60c	2.00
89. All Seasons.....	10c	75c	2.40
90. Surehead.....	10c	60c	2.00
91. The Lupton.....	10c	60c	2.00

92.—Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsal). This is the kind of Cabbage universally grown in China. It does not head up solid like our Cabbage, but makes a loose roll of leaves, tender and white, but different in taste from our Cabbage. The stems are thick and brittle like celery. It is better to be blanched by tying up the outside leaves around the plant. It is a great curiosity and really a delicious vegetable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25.

CAULIFLOWER

One-fourth ounce produces about 500 plants; 2 ounces make enough to set out an acre. Matures heads in 90 days from planting.

Culture Cauliflower will grow on soils well adapted to cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer. Varies with different climate conditions. The seeds are sown in boxes or hotbeds. The plants must be put out in the open ground just as early as danger of freezing has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form.

93.—Early Snowball There is no finer cauliflower than a first-class strain of this variety. The heads are large, heavy and close grained, with no leaves growing through them. *Pkt., 20c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., \$2.75.*

94.—Henderson's Early Snowball This is one of the finest Cauliflowers ever introduced; it is early and produces beautiful snow-white heads of the most delicious flavor. *Pkt., 20c; ¼-oz., 85c; oz., \$3.00.*

CHICORY

Culture Sow seed in early spring as for carrots, in rows 12 to 16 inches apart, and thin the plants to 2 or 3 inches. To blanch the leaves for salad in winter, dig the roots in the fall, cut the leaves off a little above the root crown and place them horizontally in layers, alternating with layers of sand or loam in a dark cellar, the tops all pointing outward of the sloping heap. **One ounce will plant about one hundred feet of drill.**

95.—Large Rooted The dried roots are roasted and mixed with coffee or used as a substitute. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00.*



Early Snowball Cauliflower

CARROTS

Culture For the best results the soil should be thoroughly worked to a good depth. For early use sow seed in rows 15 in. apart as early in the spring as the soil can be worked, sowing about 4 lbs. of seed per acre and cover the same with ½ in. of soil; but for main crop, sow about corn planting time, using 3 lbs. of seed per acre and the seed should be covered with nearly an inch of soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. Make the rows two feet apart to allow for horse cultivation. Keep free from weeds and cultivate frequently until the roots are large enough for table use, and if grown for commercial purposes they may be cultivated with profit throughout the season. When the plants are 3 in. high thin to 3 in. apart in the row.

96.—Chantenay As a table variety it is first class; in shape it is larger than the Scarlet Horn, and also broader at the shoulder. The flesh is a beautiful rich orange color and of the finest quality; it is medium early, with small tops. Roots taper slightly but are uniformly stump-rooted. Gives great satisfaction in both the market and the private garden. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.*

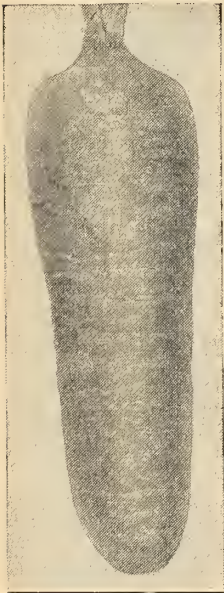
97.—Danvers Half Long A first-class carrot for all soils; in form midway between the Long Orange and the Short Horn. The root is of a rich, dark orange color and grows very smooth and handsome, twenty to thirty tons per acre not being an unusual crop. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

98.—Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump Rooted Tops of medium size; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

99.—Improved Long Orange A well known standard sort; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange, suitable for the table and main field crop. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

100.—Intermediate Red A splendid variety, in shape midway between the half long and the long sorts. It is quite broad at the top and tapers to a blunt point. Flesh is rich reddish-orange, tender and sweet. Very desirable as a market variety on account of the heavy yield, fine shape and appearance and excellent quality. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

101.—Oxheart or Guerande This fine and very popular carrot is intermediate as to length between the half long variety (such as Danvers) and the Scarlet Horn Carrots, but is much thicker than the latter, being at the top from two to three inches in diameter. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is of very fine quality for table use. Where Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable sort for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.*



Danver's Half-long Carrot

grained and sweet. It is of very fine quality for table use. Where Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable sort for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.*

Howbert, Col., February 1, 1918.

Ross Brothers Seed House, Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:—Please send your catalogue for 1918. I have been more than pleased with your seeds. Seems every seed I put into the earth came up. So I do not want to lose you and ask you to please keep my address on file, and always remember me with new catalogue.

Yours truly,
MRS. ALFRED H. POPE.

RECOMMENDED FOR
BRAVERY IN ACTION.



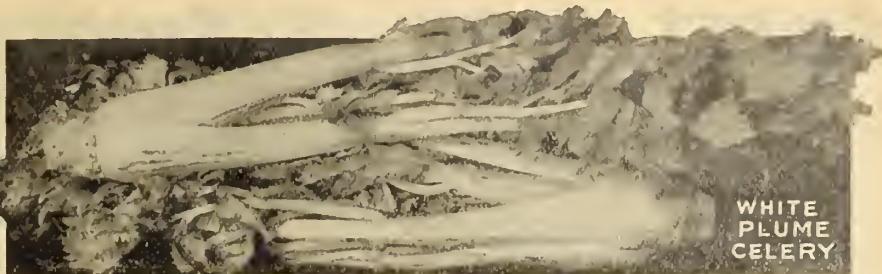
CELERY

One ounce will produce from 2,000 to 5,000 plants.

Culture The conditions necessary for successful Celery cultivation are good seed, plenty of manure and complete fertilizers, moisture and cultivation. The most suitable soil is rich loam finely pulverized and highly enriched with 30 to 40 loads to the acre of good stable manure. Sow seed in boxes for early planting; later plants may be produced from seeds sown in frames or open ground. Transplant 4 inches apart; when three inches high, water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows for garden culture 18 inches to 2 feet apart; for field culture, in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; set the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart, supply plenty of moisture and see that plants receive thorough cultivation. They may be set either on the surface or in well manured trenches 1 foot in depth. To blanch, draw earth around the plants, being careful **not to cover the tops of the center shoots.**

102.—Giant Pascal One of the best varieties for fall or winter use. The stalks grow about sixteen inches high, thick, solid and stringless, and almost as brittle as glass. It is surely a vigorous grower and of most excellent quality. A good market sort. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.*

103.—Golden Self-Blanching The choicest sort of delicious celery; it excels all other yellow varieties. Dwarfed, larger bunches with



WHITE
PLUME
CELERY

broad, heavy stalks, which blanch into a rich, appetizing, golden yellow, make this the most popular golden celery on the market. Though the stalks are broader and heavier than the white varieties, the quality in sweetness, tender crispness, delicious flavor and absence of strings, make it a most delightful table necessity. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00.*

104.—White Plume A mighty fine variety. No other celery naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. All others require blanching with boards or with earth. The Golden Self-Blanching turns yellow, but this one turns white. Not only does the stem whiten, but the leaf itself, especially every inner leaf, assumes the attractive white color. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.*

CELERIAC TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

This vegetable deserves much wider cultivation, it has real merit; cooked and prepared as a salad it is very desirable; it has a rich, meaty, distinct celery flavor. It may also be cooked as are turnips and parsnips. People who like celery flavor will approve Celeriac.

105.—Giant Prague Excels in quality, size and appearance; not like common sorts, which are often crooked and have a lot of useless roots. Giant Prague Celeriac is the main crop variety, nearly globe shape and only a few rootlets at bottom. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00.*

COLLARDS

This is a type of Cabbage grown for winter use in the Southern States. Both to furnish a large amount of green forage for stock and also fine boiling "greens" for table use. The young leaves at the top of the stalk form a loose head and furnish the portion for table use, being very tender and delicate in flavor when boiled. For garden culture seed may be started in a regular seed box or hotbed during March or April and transplanted to the garden like Cabbage. For field culture the seed is sown thinly in drills three feet apart, requiring two to three pounds per acre. When well started, the plants should be thinned out to stand five or six inches apart in the row.



THE HOE IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD AND PEN

106.—Southern or Georgia This variety is the old-time favorite. Very hardy, standing winters as far north as Tennessee. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow Cabbage, Collards grow easily and make a good substitute for Cabbage. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c.*

CORN SALAD

Used for "greens" like spinach or as a salad. Can be sown in the spring and fall. Succeeds best when sown in the early spring and in August. Can be sown in September and wintered like spinach if given a little protection.

107.—Large Round-Leaved The best variety. Matures in four or five weeks. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.*

CRESS

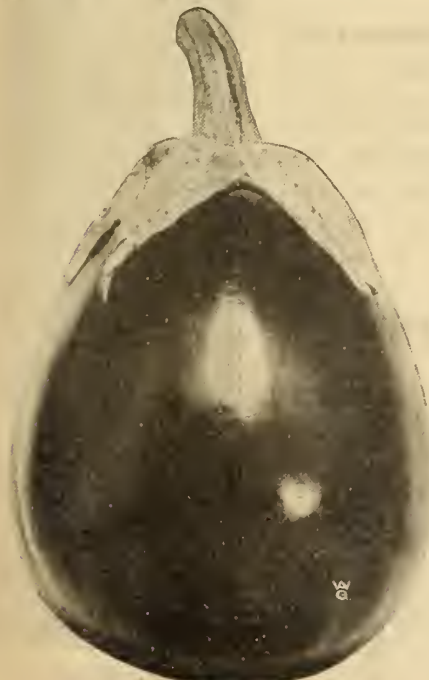
108.—Extra Fine Curled (also called "Peppergrass.") Leaves finely cut and curled, very handsome and of a pleasant pungent flavor. Used largely in salads. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c.*

EGGPLANT

Owing to their extreme tenderness egg plants should not be set out in the garden much before the middle of June. This vegetable may well be planted in soil heavily manured for some earlier crop such as radishes. Sow in a hotbed about April first, transplant into another bed, and later shift into 4 or 5 inch pots. In warm, settled weather transfer to the garden, setting the plants 2 by 3 or 3 by 3 ft. Conservation of moisture is important. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.

151.—Black Beauty The best of all. Fruits large, handsome shape and of a rich glossy black. It is as early as any, very productive and thornless. *Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00.*

152.—Improved New York Spineless The plants are stocky and low branching, stalks entirely free from spines, and produce continually handsome, deep purple fruits of largest size and most perfect symmetry. The plants usually bear eight to ten immense fruits of the finest quality before being killed by frosts. *Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00.*



Black Beauty Eggplant

SWEET CORN

Culture Plant upon arrival of warm weather in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, according to variety, placing the seeds 2 in. deep, 8 in. apart in rows or 6 seeds in hills 3 to 4 ft. apart each way. Cultivate to keep free from weeds and when corn is well started thin to 4 stalks to the hill.

Plant early varieties in succession, or plant early, second early and late sorts at one time, which will continue the season for several weeks. One bushel of seed will plant from 3½ to 5 acres.

109.—Adams Extra Early The hardest and earliest variety. It is not a Sweet Corn, but produces ears well filled with tender white grains. It is largely planted by truckers for the earliest corn for market. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.85.*

110.—Bantam Evergreen A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen and a most excellent sort of fine quality. Ears 8 inches long, 12-rowed; matures with Howling Mob; grain rather broad and deep, and of a rich golden-yellow color. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

111.—Black Mexican This is considered by some people the most delicious sweet corn grown. If picked before the kernels turn black it is certainly of superb quality; being very tender and of the best flavor. The ears are of medium size, eight-rowed and mature medium early. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

112.—Country Gentleman The principal advantage of this variety is that it matures late and is of fine quality. The ears are only medium size and the kernels are not in regular rows, but are deep and very tender and of fine flavor. It is one of the best late varieties. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.*

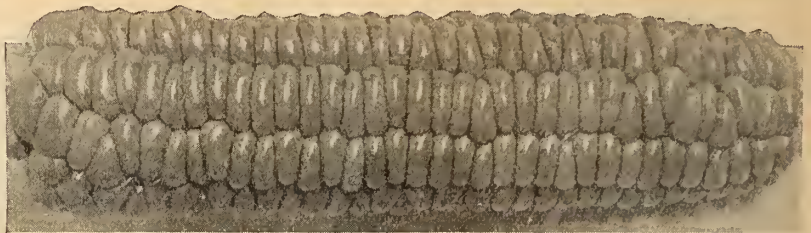
113.—Early Evergreen This fine variety is ten days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and yields large, handsome, ten or twelve-rowed ears. An excellent variety. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

114.—Golden Bantam It is not only the sweetest, but also one of the hardest, and what it lacks in size is more than made up by its other good qualities. The ears are from 6 to 7 in. long, eight-rowed, filled with broad, sweet, golden yellow kernels of a delightful flavor. It may be planted with perfect safety from ten days to two weeks earlier than other Sweet Corns. The dry seed is quite solid and is not as apt to rot as that of the softer kinds. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

115.—Golden Cream (A late yellow.) A cross of Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. The result is a yellow Country Gentleman. For a succession in the home garden, plant Golden Bantam, Bantam Evergreen and Golden Cream, all yellow corn. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.*

116.—Howling Mob This variety originated at Toledo, Ohio, and its queer but appropriate name has reference to the loud and clamorous demand for the corn when brought to market. The stalks are usually about 5 ft. in height and produce early in the season two splendid ears to a stalk. The ears are 7 to 9 inches in length and are well covered with a heavy husk, affording protection from the green worms which so often are destructive to early varieties. There are 12 to 24 rows of good sized white kernels. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

132.—Queen's Golden "Acorn Brand." A smooth yellow variety that is very prolific and of excellent quality. The grains pop perfectly white and very large. Ears six inches, well filled; kernels smooth and a rich golden color; cob white. Usually bears two ears to a stalk. *Lb. 20c, 10 lbs., \$1.50, postage extra.*



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

117.—Kendel's Giant A second early variety. Ears average seven inches in length thick through, with ten or more rows of large grains of rich sugary flavor. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.*

118.—Late Mammoth Produces the largest ears of all sweet corn varieties. A little late in season. In spite of its immense size, the ears are of excellent quality, delicious, sweet and tender. Popular market variety. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

119.—Narrow Grain Evergreen This new type of evergreen corn is largely used by canners. The narrow, deep kernels are set on a perfectly formed ear, which makes it an excellent table corn. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

120.—Peep O'Day It is one of the earliest. Stalks about 3½ feet high, bear unusually two ears each, kernels white. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

121.—Perry's Hybrid A well known and favorite sort, valued on account of its hardness, productiveness and size of ears. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

122.—Stowell's Evergreen The best known and Most largely planted of all the varieties. Stowell's Evergreen is hard to beat and for a long time to come many will have it in preference to any other sort. This corn is distinguished by its large ear, the long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor and its long keeping qualities. Our seed has been selected for its sweetness, productiveness and large size. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

123.—White Evergreen

This variety is a little earlier than Stowell's and is pure white in color. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth from six to seven feet high. The grains of the finest flavor. *Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF
SWEET CORN.

Pkt. Lb. 10 lbs.

124. White Mexican. 10c 40c \$3.50

125. Early Minnesota. 10c 35c 3.00

126. Crosby's Early. 10c 35c 3.00

127. Shaker's Early. 10c 35c 3.00

129. Early Adams. 5c 25c 1.85

POP CORN

130.—White Pearl "Acorn Brand." Round white kernels. *Lb. 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50, postage extra.*

131.—White Rice Sharp pointed kernels. *Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.50, postage extra.*



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn

Cucumbers

To obtain the largest yield of cucumbers, the soil should be well enriched with well-rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable.

In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well-rotted manure which should be well mixed with the soil, forming a broad, flat hill four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming plants for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit.

In many sections where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hotbeds or cold frames, filled with rich, friable soil and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so that the roots are not disturbed at all.

133.—Arlington White Spine Is early, and a heavy yielder; it is a beautifully symmetrical, straight type cucumber, 7 to 10 inches long. Throughout its entire length, the skin is an attractive, glossy dark green; the flesh firm but tender, with delicious flavor, these surpassing qualities have made it a great favorite. In the southern country it is universally planted and is the standard for both home and market gardens. For northern markets it may be a trifle small but for home garden it has no superior and is indeed very popular. Cannot be too strongly commended, because its fine appearance and splendid quality gain popularity everywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

134.—Chicago or Westerfield Pickling Fine for market gardeners. Medium length, pointed at each end; has large spines, deep green, very prolific. Good for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

135.—Cool and Crisp A strain of White Spine similar to the Arlington but larger. Fruit long, cylindrical, dark green. Fine for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

136.—Davis Perfect A carefully selected strain of Extra Long White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, splendid quality and fine color. The flesh is tender, brittle and of excellent flavor. A favorite for market use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65.

137.—Early Fortune The vines make a strong and vigorous growth, producing abundant crops of Cucumbers, which are slightly longer than Arlington White Spine, more cylindrical in shape and have a very dark green skin. The flesh is thick, seed cavity relatively small and the quality is excellent, either when sliced for use at the table, or for making pickles. This variety is one of the best introduced in years and will become one of the most largely used. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

138.—Everbearing This is a valuable variety, producing pickles and cucumbers until frost kills the vines. It is very productive; fruits of all sizes will be found on the vines at same time; size is small and well adapted for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

139.—Improved Long Green Produces dark green fruit from 10 to 14 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

140.—Japanese Climbing Grows quickly on poles or trellis, takes up little room in the garden. Fruit is good size, fine flavor, especially good for slicing and salads; does best in dry, warm summers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

141.—Serpent or Snake Grown as a curiosity, fruit from 2 to 6 feet in length and coiled and twisted like a snake; no quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Chicago Pickling Cucumbers

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF CUCUMBERS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
142. Hill's Forcing White Spine.	5c	15c	40c	\$1.25
143. Klondyke.	5c	15c	40c	1.25
144. Early Russian.	5c	15c	40c	1.25
145. Early Cluster.	5c	10c	35c	1.10
146. Early Frame.	5c	10c	30c	1.00
147. Nichol's Medium Green.	5c	15c	40c	1.25
148. Early White Spine.	5c	15c	40c	1.25
149. Boston Pickling.	5c	15c	40c	1.25
150. West India Gherkin.	5c	20c	70c	

ENDIVE

This plant furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter months, or by repeated sowings a supply may be had nearly all the year round. Useful in flavoring soups, stews, etc. Makes delicious greens if cooked like spinach.

Cultivation same as for lettuce. The bleaching of Endive is brought about by drawing the leaves together into a head and tying them and this should be done a month before it is wanted for table use.

One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row.

153.—Broad Leaved Batavian

Leaves are broad thick, green, more or less twisted and waved with white mid-ribs. It forms large hearts, which, when blanched, form one of the best winter salads. Crisp, tender and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 65c.

154.—Green Curled Leaves finely cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 65c.

155.—White Curled Very beautiful. Leaves need no blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 65c.

KALE or BORECOLE

Culture More hardy than Cabbage and makes excellent greens. Improved by a touch of frost. Sow in May and June, cultivate same as cabbage.

156.—Dwarf Curled Makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate in flavor. Sow seeds in May or June, transplant in July and cultivate same as cabbage. For early spring use sow in September; protect over winter with a covering of straw or litter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

157.—Tall Green Curled Grows up high, bearing long, light green leaves, finely curled at the edges. Extremely hardy, being improved rather than injured by a moderate heavy frost. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

KOHL-RABI

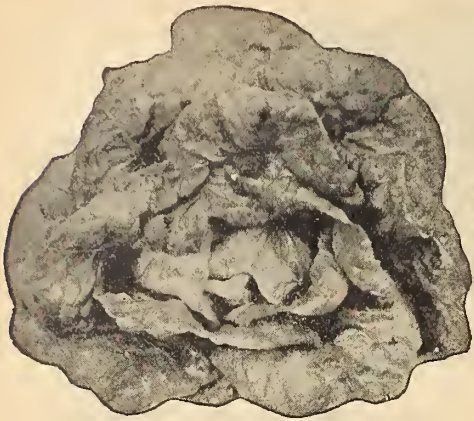
Culture Sow the seed in the spring in drills 3½ of an inch deep and 2 ft. apart and when the plants are a few inches high thin to 15 inches. Cultivate same as for beets.

158.—Early White Vienna For forcing. Very early, small, handsome, white bulb. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00.

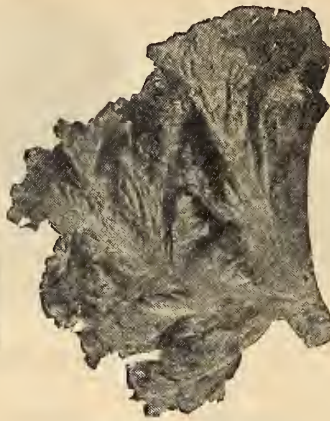
159.—Purple Vienna A little later than the white, color bluish purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00.



Arlington White Spine Cucumber



Big Boston Lettuce



Grand Rapids Lettuce



Denver Market Lettuce

LETTUCE

Culture To have fine lettuce early in the spring, sow in hotbed from early spring to middle of autumn. During the winter protect the plants by a box covered with a window or other sash or with litter. Early in spring transplant some into rich ground; the others force under the sash. Or, in early spring, sow in hotbed and transplant. Later sow in drills when the cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches, thin out, leaving plants at proper distances.

CABBAGE OR HEAD LETTUCE

160.—Big Boston A most desirable large variety. It is very popular for outdoor culture. It is a compact, large heading forcing sort for cold frames. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use or in frames for use in early spring. Exceedingly handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

161.—Denver Market Early; forms loose head of good size; leaves light green, handsomely marked, and blistered like a Savoy Cabbage; very crisp and tender, a forcing or open ground sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

165.—Iceberg A beautiful lettuce, worthy of general cultivation; leaves curly, bright green; heads unusually solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

162.—Improved Hanson Hanson is one of the most valuable of the crisp heading sort, in all respects one of the very best outdoor varieties for both the professional and amateur gardener. This variety is very hardy and will stand extremes of weather better, perhaps, than any other of the "crisp heading" sort. In color it is of an attractive green. The head, which attains a large size, is hard, tender and crisp, with a blanching appearance in the center. The table qualities are excellent, wholly free from bitterness and remains in splendid condition for use long after it has reached maturity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

163.—May King An unequalled variety for early spring planting in the open ground, exceptionally early, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts. It is extremely hardy and very quick growing. The plants grow six to seven inches in diameter, with the outer leaves folded closely, forming the plant into a solid head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown; the inner leaves are bright yellow and of a fine, rich, buttery flavor. Each head will weigh nearly a pound on the average. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

164.—Wayahead A very early, firm heading sort, of fine appearance and quality. The heads are larger and tighter than other earlies. Outer leaves light green, under leaves are blanched to a buttery yellow tint. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF HEAD LETTUCE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
166. Deacon.....	5c	20c	50c	\$1.75
167. Black-Seeded Tennisball..	5c	20c	50c	1.75
168. Early Prize Head.....	5c	15c	40c	1.50
169. All Seasons.....	5c	20c	50c	1.75
170. Wonderful.....	5c	15c	40c	1.50
171. New York Market.....	5c	15c	40c	1.50
172. Maximum.....	5c	15c	40c	1.50
173. White Seeded Tennisball..	5c	15c	40c	1.50

COS LETTUCE

Considered by many to be the highest type of lettuce; has distinct upright habit, very crisp and sweet. Need transplanting.

174.—Express Cos A Vaughan introduction. The most dwarf and earliest of all. Delicious flavor, self-closing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

175.—Paris White Cos Grows to large size. Self-closing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

176.—Trianon Cos Similar to above, but grows whiter and matures earlier. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

CURLED OR LOOSE-LEAF LETTUCE

177.—Black Seeded Simpson One of the best, either for forcing under glass or for open ground culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of light green color, very tender, crisp and of fine quality. A fine sort for summer, as it withstands the heat; also for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

178.—Early Curled Simpson A popular sort free from bitterness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

179.—Grand Rapids The most popular variety for greenhouse planting. It will make a quick growth even under adverse conditions. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower and not subject to rot. When exposed for sale it keeps from wilting longer than other varieties. Its upright habit of growth permits close planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

GOOD VARIETIES OF LOOSE-LEAF LETTUCE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
180. Early Curled Silesia.....	5c	15c	45c	\$1.50
181. Tilton's White Star.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50

WHILE THE WAR IS OVER

So far as active fighting is concerned, the shortage of food caused by the war still exists, and no farmer can afford to let up in growing GRAIN and VEGETABLES, not only for the home needs, but also a portion for market. Food is high and is going to stay high for some time to come.

You cannot afford to not produce food, and if you plant our Acorn Brand Seeds the food will be produced.

MUSKMELONS

One ounce will plant about fifty hills, two to three pounds in hills per acre.

Only selected melons are reserved for seed use. We are thus enabled to supply the very highest grade of seed. You will please note that our prices are reasonable when quality is considered. If you want large quantities, write us for quotations. Please mention the quantity of seed that you require.

Culture Select a rich soil, and after danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way, and 6 to 8 seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch off the ends of the growing vines to induce early fruiting. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Muskmelons. Wood ashes, lime or tobacco dust, sifted over young plants, when the dew is on, is sometimes effective to prevent the attack of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing seed in hotbed on pieces of sod or in pots and then transplant as soon as weather conditions are favorable. The seed may also be started out of doors in frames or under hand glasses and then transplanted.

182.—Baltimore or Acme "Acorn Brand." This melon is large, showy and quite early. It is strongly netted and has thick, green flesh of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

183.—Burrell's Gem A pink-meated commercial variety. An abundant yielder, often producing 15 to 25 melons to the hill. The meat is a rich golden color, very thick and fine-grained. The flavor cannot be surpassed. The seed is closely in place in three lobes and do not easily shake loose. The rind is covered with a closely packed gray netting, except the narrow strips between the ribs, which is not netted. The shape is ideal, averaging six inches long and tapering at the end. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

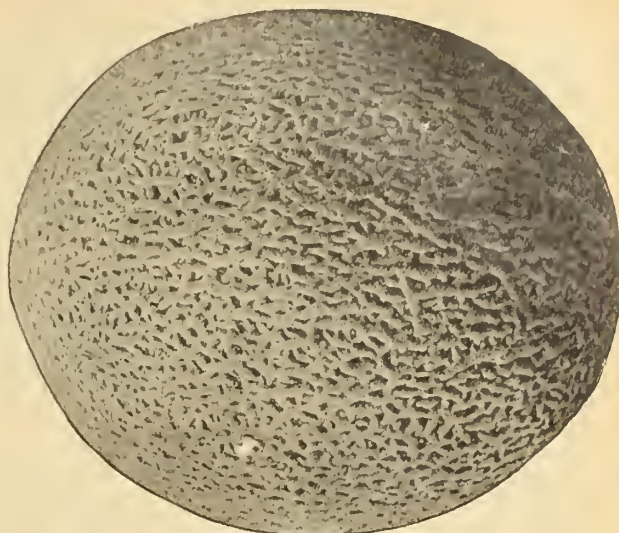
980.—Delano Pink Meat This delicious melon is the result of crossing and selection conducted by one of the successful cantaloupe growers of Delano township. The size runs largely to standards and jumbos, and Delano Pink Meat commands a premium on the local market. We are pleased to pay tribute to the quality of this melon, and we use it on our own table as long as it can be obtained. Delano Pink Meat Cantaloupe is extremely solid with very small seed cavity. It is well covered with silvery netting. We are perfectly willing to recommend it to our customers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

981.—Delano White Meat Is the result of selection by the grower who originated Delano Pink Meat. He has been very successful in bringing the Delano White Meat cantaloupe to a high degree of perfection and it commands a premium over green meated cantaloupes on this market. Delano White Meat Cantaloupe is well netted, slightly ribbed, very small seed cavity. We recommend it as one of the very best green meated cantaloupes on the market at the present time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

184.—Eden Gem This well-known strain of the famous Rocky Ford Cantaloupe has made good in every section of the South and today ranks as one of the foremost and most dependable varieties. It is a heavy yielder, nearly all of the melons are solid net, the meat is deep and of excellent quality. The melons are of standard size, being but few too large and less too small. The Eden Gem is a sure money maker for the cantaloupe grower for shipping to the big markets. For home gardeners or the growers for near-by market it is unexcelled in appearance and fine quality. The average weight of the melon is about one and one-half pounds, and the largest per cent of the crop is of such size as to pack 45 melons to the standard crate, 12x12x24 inches. The netting is extremely well developed, closely laced of gray color, covering the entire fruit. Is extremely early, prolific and disease resistant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Pup: I'll just examine these seeds the boss planted yesterday. He'll be glad to see me so interested.—"Courtesy of Life."



Gold Lined Rocky Ford Muskmelon

185.—Edwards Perfecto Cantaloupe Pink meat, was originated and developed by one of the leading growers of Rocky Ford, Colorado, and this season was marketed through one grocer in each city—the demand was larger than the supply. Edwards' Perfecto is pink-meated, deliciously sweet, deep flesh with very small seed cavity—melon almost round, covered with deep silvery netting, shallow ribbed.

Edwards' Perfecto Cantaloupe produces about 50 per cent standard, 35 per cent Jumbo and 15 per cent Pony melons. We consider its table quality equal to any cantaloupe now on the market, and superior to 97 per cent of all cantaloupes now being offered. Edwards' Perfecto will make money for the market gardener, and it will command the respect and admiration of the home gardener, who wants good things to eat. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

186.—Emerald Gem A small, very early melon; flesh salmon-colored and flavor is exceptionally fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

187.—Fordhook "Acorn Brand." Thick flesh of orange color, very small seed cavity; about the same size as Jenny Lind. Excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

188.—Golden Lined Rocky Ford Growers of muskmelons, both for home use and for market, will be delighted with "Golden Lined Rocky Ford." The melons are the same size as "Rocky Ford," but specimens run more uniform as to size and shape, which is nearly round, and the skin is covered with thick grayish netting, adding much to the appearance of the melon. The flesh is green, with slight golden tint next to the seed cavity, and the flavor is delicious, being remarkably sweet and juicy. Vines are productive and melons mature at an early season, making it desirable both for the home garden and for shipping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

189.—Honey Dew Melon "Some better than the best, a whole lot better than all the rest." We might stop right there with our description of the Honey Dew Muskmelon. It is a wonderful production, a cross of an African Casaba and the Rocky Ford cantaloupe. We want to say just a few words of its market value. We have taken from the Daily Chicago Trade Bulletin the market on various melons at different times and without exception the Honey Dew was selling at from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per crate more than any other melon on the market. You can eat it in September and keep it until Christmas—it simply gets better all the time. The average size of the melon is 8 to 10 inches in diameter and 8 to 12 inches in length, weight 8 to 12 pounds. The skin is very smooth with an occasional net; it is creamy white when ripe. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick, melting and fine grained, can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water; the melon does not shrink in weight; it is not easily bruised and is a splendid shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

190.—Jenny Lind A compact packer, with rind thick at ends, which are flattened and are not easily broken when crated, or basket-packed for shipment. The quality is unsurpassed for eating. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

191.—Montreal Market "Acorn Brand." The Giant of the Muskmelons. It costs just as much to plant, cultivate and harvest the smaller varieties as it does this big giant, which is also one of the most delightfully flavored and deliciously luscious melons in existence. In Canada this melon is as well known and probably more prominent than the celebrated Rocky Ford, and adjacent to Montreal and other large markets is most extensively cultivated by gardeners. The fruit is very deeply and regularly ribbed; skin dark green, densely netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting and of a delicious flavor. In every way it is one of the most desirable of all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

MUSKMELONS—Cont'd

192.—Netted Gem Slightly oval in form, finely netted, being a light golden hue when fully ripened. Flesh light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor, ripens close to the skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

193.—Netted Rock It is undoubtedly the heaviest netted melon of the Rocky Ford type. It produces melons of uniform standard size, 90 per cent of which are completely covered with a beautiful gray, lace-like netting which with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in carrying and keeping qualities of the cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of Rocky Fords. The flesh is firm. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

194.—Osage or Miller's Cream Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit, and of exceptionally fine quality. A favorite variety for the later markets. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

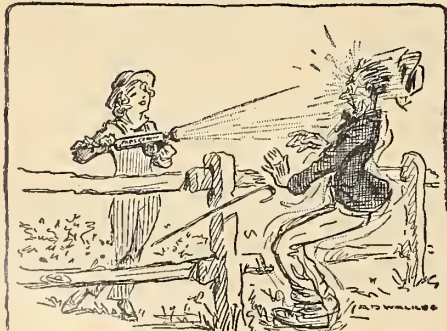
195.—Paul Rose or Petoskey Combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and the Osage, the varieties from which it originated, possessing the sweetness of the latter with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. Fruit oval, about 5 in. in diameter, shape and general appearance similar to the Netted Gem, of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. Firm flesh, a rich orange red like the Osage, but even sweeter and higher flavored; ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity; the most uniformly good of any muskmelon grown. Best shipper, just the size for hotel and table use. Really has no equal as a market melon for professional growers and one of the very best sorts for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF MUSKMELON.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
196. Portales Gem.....	5c	15c	40c	\$1.25
197. Tip Top.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
198. Banana.....	5c	20c	50c	1.75
199. Hart's Victor.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
200. Bay View.....	5c	15c	50c	1.75
201. Norfolk Button.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
202. Hackensack.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
203. Extra Early Hackensack...	5c	15c	40c	1.25
204. Defender.....	5c	20c	50c	1.75
205. Rocky Ford.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
206. Early Grand Rapids.....	5c	20c	50c	1.75
207. Green Nutmeg.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
208. Texas Cannon Ball.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25



"WHAT ARE YOU DOING, MY PRETTY MAID?"



"SPRAYING BUGS, KIND SIR," SHE SAID.



Paul Rose

CASABAS

Casabas are a late variety of Muskmelon to be classed in a family by themselves.

Culture Casabas should be planted between May 15th and July 15th, then they begin to ripen about the close of the cantaloupe season and continue until frost. At the first sign of frost all melons, even half-grown, should be put in a dry, frost-proof place where they will ripen gradually.

209.—White's Favorite Is one of the best varieties for use in central and southern states. It is a delicious melon and will sell readily along with the late Muskmelon. They should be planted early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

210.—Improved Hybrid (Winter) "Acorn Brand." This valuable melon will keep two to three months after it is matured, and picked the end of October and stored in a dry, cool place, will keep until Christmas. The quality is very good, and a large demand is growing up in the eastern markets. This is the sort most extensively grown in California. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

211.—Golden Beauty (Winter.) Begins to ripen in July and continues bearing and ripening all summer and fall, or until frost comes. The later fruits can be stored in a cool house or cellar and will ripen slowly, so that they can be eaten or marketed from time to time until late in the season. The color is a beautiful golden yellow, even before it ripens, its color commands a ready sale. Pick when bright yellow and put away until slightly soft. You make no mistake when you plant this wonderful Casaba melon. The quality will more than please you. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

212.—Winter Pineapple This is the first of casabas introduced into America. We have carefully maintained the purity of type so that it is now just as distinct as when introduced nearly forty years ago. This and the Golden Beauty are identical in all except color, which when mature is light green. The Winter Pineapple is more profitable as a late melon. Our type of melon is round, selected for its good shipping qualities. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

MELON NOVELTIES

214.—Melon Peach Also known as Vegetable Orange, Vine Peach, Vegetable Peach and Mango. The fruit is about the size of a large peach oval-shaped and of a bright orange color, somewhat russeted. When they first ripen the fruit falls from the vine, then they are quite hard and with little taste, but soon become mellow and fit for use. Melon Peaches are not eaten raw, but are fine for preserves, pies, pickling, etc. For this purpose they are delicious if first peeled and seed removed, then cut in thick slices. For preserves treat like any fruit, using half sugar and half fruit, add a few pieces of sliced lemon. For pies, slice and season the same as green apples, using top and lower crusts and bake slowly. This making a most appetizing dessert. Melon Peaches are very easily grown, same as melons and are very productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

215.—Garden Lemon Resembles very much in habit of growth the Melon Peach. The fruit is round, somewhat smaller than the Melon Peach; has thinner flesh and is decidedly more acid in flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

WATERMELONS

To make certain of raising good Watermelons, it is essential that the plants have a good start and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly-manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep.

It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. Put ten or twelve seeds in a hill. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill.

Frequent watering of the place with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests. If the striped beetle appears use fine road dust freely. The best protection against blight and insect pests is to maintain a vigorous and continuous growth. It is desirable to change the location as often as practicable.



Kleckley Sweet Watermelons

216.—Big Heart "Acorn Brand." This melon is of local origin. In appearance and form resembles Black Diamond, grows to very large size—melons weighing from 90 to 100 pounds are not unusual. Dark Green rind, very tough, although not thick. Flesh Red, very thick and of good quality. Quite prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

217.—Black Boulder "Acorn Brand." Very productive, reaching a mammoth size with rich, dark green skin. It cuts equal to any market melon we have eaten, and its shipping qualities are splendid, no other melon equaling it in tough skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

218.—Citron (Red Seeded). A small, globular variety, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. Used exclusively for pickles and preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

219.—Dixie "Acorn Brand." A large striped variety that is excellent for shipping or for table use. Very large melons from twenty inches to two feet in length, skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade. Flesh red, juicy and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

220.—Fordhook Early "Acorn Brand." One of the earliest of the extra early varieties. Shape nearly round; color a medium shade of green; flesh bright red and of deliciously sweet flavor. Rind is sufficiently hard to make a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

221.—Halbert Honey An early melon, and can be successfully raised in the Northern states. The melons are quite long with blunt ends. The color is deep green. The rind is very thin, the rich, deep, red, sugary flesh extending within an inch of the outside shell. The rind is too thin for a good shipping melon, but for home use or nearby market this is a superb variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

222.—Kansas Stock or Pie Melon This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well, and seem adapted to most climates. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65.

223.—Kleckley's Sweet "Acorn Brand." A combination of sweetness, earliness and size. It is an ideal melon for home use and local market,

but the rind is so thin and crisp that it will not stand shipping. The melons grow very uniformly, about 20 inches long, with dark green skin, extremely thin rind, bright scarlet meat and solid heart. The flesh is crisp, sugary, and melting to the highest degree, and entirely free from stringiness. For the home garden we cannot recommend it too highly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

224.—Phinney's Early "Acorn Brand." One of the very earliest, of medium uniform size, oblong shape. Flesh bright red and very sweet. Seeds white, skin mottled white and green, vines vigorous and very productive. An excellent variety for market or home use in northern latitudes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

225.—Tom Watson "Acorn Brand." A long, deep, green melon with bright red flesh of high quality; resembling Kleckley's Sweets, but has a tougher rind and grows even larger than that variety. It is an excellent variety for shipping and has become very popular in the South within the last two or three years. The seed we offer is of a very fine strain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF WATERMELONS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
226. Ice Cream.....	5c	15c	35c	\$1.00
227. Cuban Queen.....	5c	15c	35c	1.00
228. Sweet Heart.....	5c	15c	35c	1.00
229. Florida Favorite.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
230. Peerless.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
231. Kolb Gem.....	5c	15c	35c	1.00
232. Black Spanish.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
233. Black Diamond.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
234. Mammoth Ironclad.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
235. Alabama Sweets.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
236. Georgia Rattlesnake.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
237. Seminole.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
238. Blue Gem or Iceberg.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
239. Triumph.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
240. Mountain Sweet.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25
241. Long Light Icing.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25

LEEK

247.—Leek One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; Leek is a kind of onion that does not form a bulb, but grows a long stem, which is blanched by drawing earth around it. When blanched in this way it makes an appetizing salad, or is eaten like green onions. Seed is sown in the spring and the leek is ready to use in the fall. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

PEACE MEANS HIGH FOOD PRICES

Let no one fool themselves that the coming of peace means a quick lowering of prices for the staple articles of food. There is no material reduction in food prices in sight. Peace, instead of meaning less mouths to feed means more. Over one hundred million more hungry people have been added by peace to the number that must be fed and America has now the main food supply in the world. Under these circumstances we must grow our own food or else have our cash crops swallowed up by food prices beyond the ability of the cash crops to pay for.



Tom Watson Watermelon

MUSTARD

The leaves of mustard make excellent greens of sharp, pungent flavor, and are cooked the same as Spinach or beet leaves. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring and at frequent intervals throughout the summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and is easily grown. One ounce will sow fifty feet of row.

242.—Brown or Black Considered more pungent than white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

243.—Chinese Mustard This is a good variety, with light-green leaves. In quality and flavor it is superior to Giant Southern Curled, and will stand longer before going to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

244.—Giant Southern Curled This is the standard variety. The leaves, which are beautifully curled, often measuring 14 inches, are ready for use about six weeks from sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

245.—Ostrich Plume Mustard Is delicious as well as ornamental; the leaves resemble ostrich plumes, hence the name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

246.—White Mustard Seed light yellow. Used principally for seasoning and for grinding to make commercial mustard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

OKRA or GUMBO

Used for thickening and flavoring soup. The pods contain a large amount of gum, which imparts a thickness and softness as well as flavor to the soup. The pods should be picked before the seeds are developed. The seed should be sown in the open ground when the ground is thoroughly warm. In this latitude about the 1st of June. Sow in rows 2½ feet apart and thin the plants to 18 inches apart. The pods should be picked and dried while young and green.

248.—White Velvet The pods are large, round and smooth, almost pure white, and of excellent quality. The plant grows 3 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

249.—Perkin's Long Pod This variety is now used almost exclusively by the soup canners, as the pods are of a deep green color and of fine quality, and the plant is very prolific. The pods are long, and somewhat ribbed or corrugated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Madison, Kans.

Dear Sir:

Please send me your catalogue. We got your seed last year and it grew fine.

Yours very truly,

Lewis Fankhauser.
R. 5, Box 4.

ONIONS

One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. It requires about 5 lbs. of seed per acre.

Onion Culture Onions are raised in two ways, from seed and from sets. Seed sown in early spring produces ripe onions in the fall, while sets planted at the same time make green "bunching" onions in a few weeks and dry ripe onion in July or earlier. Sets may be put out in the fall and will produce green onions much earlier than when set out in the spring.

To Raise good onions from seed the land must be rich and in fine condition. Sow the seed as early as possible in rows 14 inches apart. Weed as soon as the onions appear and keep well cultivated all through the season. Seed may also be sown in a hotbed or greenhouse in February or March and the onions transplanted to the open ground when warm enough. The finest onions are raised in this way.

To Raise Early Green Onions Seed sown in July will usually produce fair size onions, that if given a little protection will survive the winter and produce nice green onions much earlier than from sets and at much less cost. WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVER SKIN is the very best variety for this purpose.

250.—Denai "Acorn Brand." Imported from Spain. It is generally conceded that this is the parent type of the well-known PRIZETAKER, of which however, it is a far superior strain. Denai runs more uniform in size and is a more characteristic Globe, the bulb is more compact, and its rings or layers of growth are thinner, the neck is generally smaller than PRIZETAKER, and it seems to ripen down somewhat earlier. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼-lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.75.

251.—Large Red Wethersfield Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; the best keeper, grows to an immense size, solid, oval-shaped flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

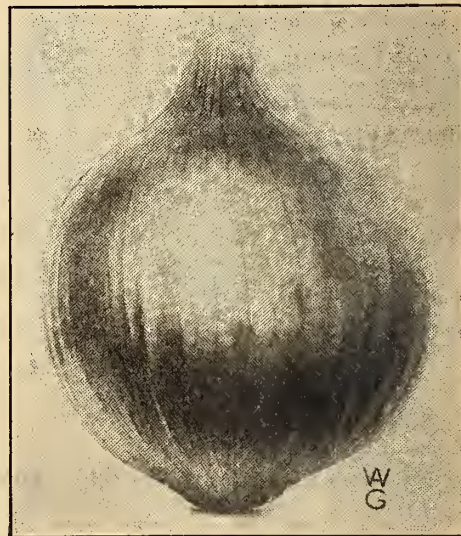
252.—Prizetaker This variety produces very large and handsome onions of good, bright yellow color and mild flavor. Single bulbs grown under favorable conditions often weigh 2 pounds each, and heavier weights have been attained. The onions are globe-shaped and of very mild, pleasant flavor. While these onions can be grown by sowing the seed in the ordinary way in the open ground, yet the largest and finest specimens are obtained by sowing the seed in shallow boxes in February or March, and transplanting to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm enough. The PRIZETAKER requires two weeks longer to mature than Yellow Danvers. Our American-grown seed is much superior to imported seed for use in this country. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.75.

253.—Red Globe Wethersfield A handsome, dark-red globe-shaped onion. It averages three inches in diameter and nine to ten ounces in

weight. The bulbs have thin necks, which ripen down forming a hard, solid, globular bulb. This is a fine strain, which will please all who grow it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

254.—Southport Red Globe In all markets, globe onions are in greatest demand, being of such shape that there is practically no waste. The onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from two to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform, both in size and shape. Our seed has been selected to produce thin neck plants which ripen down to a hard solid ball, producing the largest proportion of marketable onions. They are also good keepers. The Globe varieties, as a rule, yield the largest crops. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

255.—Southport White Globe White Globe Onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25.



Prizetaker Onion

Plant a Big Home Garden in 1919 Money-saving and health-saving are both worth while, and the right kind of a good home garden with a dozen or more kinds of vegetables in it is both a money and health saver. Every mess of vegetables from the garden that takes the place of food bought at the store, knocks holes in your bill at the store. Every mess of vegetables from the garden helps tone up the system, making unnecessary both drug bills and trips to see the doctor. Give the 1919 garden a square deal and see what it will do for you in both money and health saving.

ONIONS—Continued

256.—White Portugal or American Silver Skin Bulbs medium size, ripening early and uniformly, with beautiful clear white skin; flat, good keeper, delicate and mild flavor. Used largely for pickles, also as a bunching onion. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25.*

257.—Yellow Globe Danvers The Yellow Globe Danvers has long been the most popular onion, and we have bred up a very fine strain of it which for uniformly fine shape and color and good keeping qualities we think has few equals in this country. This seed will produce onions of perfect globe shape with small necks and deep yellow color. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.*

OTHER GOOD ONIONS.

259.	Extra Early Red	.....
260.	Australian Brown	.....
261.	Yellow Danvers	.....
262.	Southport Yellow Globe	.....
263.	Mammoth Silver King	.....

264.—Garlic A hardy flavoring onion, used extensively in the French methods of cooking. Plant and harvest the same as onions. *Lb., 45c.*

ONION SETS

Onion sets should be planted as early as the ground is in condition to work, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, with the sets 2 inches apart in rows. Green onions for bunching come in very early, while the crop of large bulbs mature very much earlier than if planted from seed.

Prices subject to market changes.

Yellow Bottom Sets, lb., 25c; White Bottom Sets, lb., 25c; Red Bottom Sets, lb., 25c.

Postage extra at parcel post zone rate.

Ask for prices on larger quantities.

PARSLEY

One ounce to one hundred feet of drill; seven pounds to acre.

Culture Soak the seeds a few hours and sow early in spring and continue until early autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be 3 ft. apart; if for hand culture, 18 in. Thin out the plants to 4 in. To preserve during winter, transplant to light cellar or cold frame.

265.—Champion Moss Curled Extra dark. Leaves crimped and curled, giving a most beautiful decorative appearance. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

266.—Emerald or Dwarf Extra Curled Leaves tender, beautifully crimped; handsome, bright green color; very ornamental. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

PARSNIPS

One ounce to one hundred feet of drill; five to six pounds to acre.

Culture This vegetable is easily raised and very productive. Sow early in spring in shallow drills 18 inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin out plants to 6 in. in rows. Hoe often.

268.—Improved Guernsey An improvement over the parent, "Hollow Crown," than which it is much larger in diameter, but not so long, the roots are more easily gathered. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60.*

269.—Improved Hollow Crown This is the best variety to plant. This variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from the depression on top or crown of the root. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60.*

PUMPKINS

While Pumpkins are of strong growth, they will not stand frost and cannot be planted in this latitude until about May 15th. A moderately rich soil is sufficient for good pumpkins. Plant in hills about eight feet apart. Three to four pounds of seeds will plant an acre, and eight ounces will plant 100 hills. Do not plant near squashes or melons; they are likely to mix.



WATER YOUR GARDEN CAREFULLY



Southport White Globe Onion

270.—Connecticut Field A large round or slightly oval-shaped pumpkin. Skin reddish orange, orange-yellow flesh. Extensively grown for stock feeding and generally planted with corn producing enormous crops. Hardest of all and good for pies. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

271.—Cushaw or Crookneck Grows to a very large size, resembles in shape the Winter Crookneck squash; light cream color, sometimes slightly striped with green. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.*

272.—Japanese Pie A distinct Japanese variety. Very meaty and solid, and in general appearance resembles the Cushaw, but is earlier and richer; flesh very thick, light salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. Seed cavity small. Of medium size, early, very productive and a splendid keeper. Highly desirable as a pie or cooking pumpkin. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.*



Small Sugar Pumpkin

Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the best pumpkins for table use. A splendid keeper and exceptionally valuable for feeding stock. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.*

274.—Kentucky Field Grown more than any other of its kind for stock, because it is a good keeper, notwithstanding it has a soft shell. It is fleshy and very sweet; also very good for pie and is largely used for canning. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.*

275.—Large Cheese Of large size, shape flat like a cheese box, very productive. Keeping quality excellent and extra well flavored and sweet. A good sort for pies as well as stock feeding. Skin buff color; flesh yellow. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

276.—Large Field or "Big Tom" The standard pumpkin grown in cornfields to make a feeding crop for cattle. Vines are strong, vigorous and wonderfully prolific. Fruit averages fifteen to twenty inches in diameter. Smooth, hard, reddish orange skin with rich orange yellow flesh. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

277.—Mammoth Tours or Jumbo Enormous, productive, flesh salmon color, good keeper, for cooking or stock feeding. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.*

278.—Mammoth Golden Cushaw An improvement on the old light-colored Cushaw, the skin being a golden-orange color. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.*

279.—Sweet or Sugar A small pumpkin, being about eight inches in diameter. Deep orange, yellow skin and fine-grained flesh. Prolific and in every way desirable. The average weight is about five pounds. This is the variety the famous pumpkin pies are made of. There is nothing better than a good slice of juicy pumpkin pie. What do you say about it? *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.*

280.—Tennessee Sweet Potato A pear-shaped pumpkin. Medium size and slightly ribbed. Color, creamy white, sometimes lightly striped with green. Flesh, light-colored, fine-grained, dry and of superior quality. When cooked, resembles sweet potato in flavor. A good keeper. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.*

GARDEN PEAS

One pound will plant about fifty feet of drill.

Culture Peas of extra early smooth class are the very first thing to be planted in the garden in spring. The wrinkled sorts follow a little later, as they are not quite so hardy. Tall, late varieties need brush or other support. By selecting sorts that do not grow much over two feet high, the necessity of providing brush may be avoided. Judicious selection of varieties and planting frequently for succession will give a full supply of the choicest green peas almost during the entire season, with the possible exception of the hottest part of the summer. Open furrows three or four inches deep and three feet apart; scatter the seed peas into them and cover with hoe or plow. Cultivate like corn or beans. The late tall sorts may be planted in double rows and brush stuck in between for support. All Garden Peas, however, require good, strong and fertile land. Heavy yields cannot be obtained on poor soil. The very dwarf sorts of the American Wonder type will succeed only on the very richest garden land, and may be planted in rows a foot apart.

281.—Alaska This pea is increasing in popularity every year. It is especially valuable. Both on account of its earliness and productiveness any the beautiful green of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than any other variety, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also especially desirable for canning. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

282.—American Wonder Vigorous, productive vines, with a luxuriant foliage, producing leaves one side of stalk, growing from nine to twelve inches high. On account of its dwarf habits of growth it is very desirable for private garden use. Pods are light colored, straight, round, medium size and square at the ends. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

283.—Pedigree Extra Early On the order of Ross Brothers Extra Early, but pods one-fourth larger. Mature practically with Extra Early and Alaska and is much more productive; seed large, smooth and white. Vine and foliage robust, heavy and medium green. Height, 3 feet. Pods light green, 4 in. long, round, broad, saddle-backed and square ended, containing 7 extra large light green peas. A very productive and extra fine sort, bound to take first place as a leading market gardener's first early pea. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

284.—Extra Early Premium Gem A fine dwarf wrinkled variety. Vines grow 18 inches high and pods are borne on both sides of stalk, beginning near the ground and producing large crops. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

285.—Gradus, or Prosperity The most popular, large-podded, wrinkled sort. It matures just after the extra-early varieties, and produces a good crop of pods 4 inches long, providing it is planted on light, warm, rich soil, but very disappointing under adverse conditions. The quality is excellent. Height, 3 ft. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

286.—Little Marvel The most satisfactory pea for the home garden. In season it is the same as Nott's Excelsior and American Wonder. The big point in its favor is that it remains in prime picking condition a week longer than the older sorts which last only a few days, after which they become hard, and lose their sweetness. Very productive, hardy, and quality luscious and sugary. Vines 18 inches, pod 3 1/4 inches, dark green, well filled. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

287.—Nott's Excelsior Although a few days later than the American Wonder, the pods will average fully one-third larger, containing 6 to 8 large peas, so closely packed together that they become flattened. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

288.—Peter Pan "Acorn Brand." The latest and most promising of the very large-podded dwarf extra early sorts; height one and one-half feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

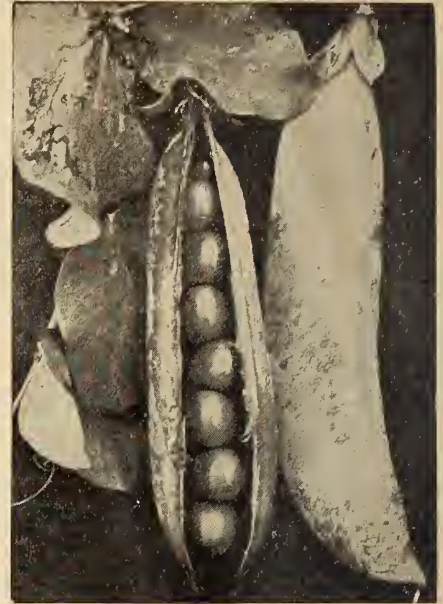
289.—Dwarf Defiance or Potlatch A fine new variety of great merit. The vines are vigorous, growing 15 to 18 inches high, with dark green, foliage. The long pods are a rich, dark green in color, often measuring six inches in length, with 8 to 9 enormous peas in a pod. The vines are sturdy and the pods are borne in pairs. It is wonderfully productive and the way the peas shell out is astonishing. Potlatch matures early and is unusually satisfactory to grow. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

290.—Ross Brothers' Extra Early Height 2 1/2 to 3 feet. Seeds white. Holds the record as the earliest and most even in maturity of the white seeded varieties. A great favorite with gardeners for early market. The entire profit on the crop sometimes depends on being able to market peas early. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

291.—Admiral "Acorn Brand." Owing to its great vigor, heat resistant and productiveness and the fine color and suitable size of the green peas, this variety is very well adapted for canners' use. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

292.—Bliss' Everbearing "Acorn Brand." This is a new second-early variety, about ten days later than the American Wonder, bearing large, well-filled pods, containing about seven or eight peas each. The vine is of dwarf habit, growing from 15 to 20 inches in height. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

293.—Dwarf Telephone or Daisy This grand 20-inch pea is rapidly gaining favor among gardeners of all classes. In habit it is dwarf and stocky. Bears close planting, and requires no sticks or supports. The pods frequently measure 5 inches in length, and are broad, straight and remarkably well filled. A splendid mid-season variety. Pkt., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.



Gradus Peas.

294.—Horsford's Market Garden Only grows 2 feet high, very stocky and requires no brush; a wrinkled variety of superfine quality. The pods, which are borne in pairs, are of good size, and filled with deliciously sweet peas. An excellent variety for all purposes. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

295.—Champion of England A main crop variety of vigorous growth, about 4 feet high; producing an abundance of pods of immense peas that are noted for their tenderness and rich, marrow-like flavor. It would indeed be very hard to equal in quality and productiveness this grand old pea. Vines must have support. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

296.—Telephone Large-podded variety of pea for general crop. Vines are very strong in growth and average 18 to 20 pods per stalk. The peas are of large size, containing 6 to 7 peas each, which are a pale green color closely packed in the pod, and a delicious flavor. Height, 3 1/2 feet; needs support. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

297.—Stratagem A remarkable variety. The vines are strong, vigorous, and covered with immense pods, many of which measure as much as 5 inches in length, and containing quite frequently ten fine large, richly flavored, uniform wrinkled peas. Each seed, as a rule, produces two stalks. Peas are dark greenish color, and retain their tenderness and sweetness. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

298.—Dark Pod Telephone This is the best main crop, tall growing pea in existence. The pods are of immense size, of a fine dark green color, and are well filled with peas of the largest size, which are tender and deliciously sweet. The vines are tall and sure croppers. Medium early in season; bears a long time; the pods are always of good size, well filled, and the quality is of the very best. Vines require support. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

299.—Dwarf Gray Sugar This is an edible podded variety. Vines grow only 15 to 18 inches in height with purplish blossoms. Sugar peas are not shelled, but pods are cooked same as string beans. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c.

300.—Mammoth Melting Sugar Another edible podded variety. The pods are picked when the peas are only half developed and at that stage there is no stringiness, but are sweet, brittle and appetizing. This variety is quite late, growing 4 to 5 feet high and bearing large pods 4 to 4 1/2 inches long, often curved or twisted. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c.

OTHER GOOD PEAS.

	Pkt.	Lbs.	10 lbs.
301. Pioneer, Early	10c	45c	\$4.00
302. Laxtonian, Early	10c	45c	4.00
303. First and Best, Early	10c	30c	2.50
304. Sutton's Excelsior, Early	10c	30c	2.50
305. McLean's Little Gem, Early	10c	30c	2.50
306. Advancer, Second Early	10c	30c	2.75
307. Dwarf Champion, Late	10c	40c	3.00
308. Black-Eyed Marrowfat, Late	10c	30c	2.00
309. Large White Marrowfat, Late	10c	30c	2.00

PEPPERS

One ounce of seed for 1,000 or 1,500 plants.

Culture The pepper plant is tender and should be started under glass. Warm, moist soil is best, with plenty of well-rotted manure plowed under. The plants should be set 1½ feet apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Sow seed in hotbeds in March. The plants may be transplanted into small pots and then when the ground is warm the peppers will make rapid growth after they are set out in open ground.

310.—Chinese Giant An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, average 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe the peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 40c; oz., 75c; ¼-lb., \$2.50.

311.—Celestial Creamy white to scarlet; ornamental and prolific. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$2.50.

312.—Tabasco This is the variety from which is made the well-known Tabasco Sauce, which has a national reputation for flavoring oysters, soups, meats, etc. The small, bright red peppers are extremely hot and fiery in flavor. Bush three feet high. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 45c; oz., 80c; ¼-lb., \$2.75.

313.—Golden Dawn The best and largest yellow variety. The peppers when ripe are of a beautiful golden yellow, of fine shape, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Early and very productive. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.25.

314.—Large Bell, or Bull Nose One of the hardiest and earliest varieties. Bright red when ripe, thick flesh, and fairly mild, but more pungent than Ruby King or Giant Crimson. The vines are dwarf and produce good crops. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.25.

315.—Long Red Cayenne A well-known medium early variety having a slender twisted and pointed pod about four inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, bright red when ripe. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. A favorite with many people of foreign birth. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00.

316.—Pimento This is a new pepper that is largely grown in California, also in the South, for canning purposes. So popular has become the Pimento that delicious Pimento concoctions too numerous to mention have sprung up all over the country. It is fine for the home garden, as well as for market use. It is so smooth and uniform in shape that the skin can be easily slipped off after burning over a hot fire a few seconds or by boiling a few minutes. It can also be pared like an apple by using a sharp knife. In quality it is very sweet and delicious, entirely free from pungency. In color, when ripe it is a beautiful scarlet. When ready for table use or shipping, the color is a brilliant green. It is very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frost. It has qualities vastly superior to any other pepper, and can be utilized in almost every conceivable table diet. Why not try it this year? Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 45c; ¼-lb., \$1.35.

317.—Red Chili Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants are very productive.



Chinese Giant Pepper

Generally used for making pepper sauce. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 45c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.

318.—Royal King "Acorn Brand." This valuable scarlet-red pepper is of the Ruby King type. Very uniform in shape and size; sweet and delicious and entirely free from pungency. Very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frosts; excellent shipper. Thick-meated, averaging much thicker than Ruby King, and most other peppers of the bell varieties. One of the best sweet peppers. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.75.

319.—Ruby King The popular large fruited pepper. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 5 to 6 inches long, and 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as mangoes. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.75.

320.—Procopp's Giant A mammoth brilliant red pepper. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c; oz., 65c; ¼-lb., \$2.25.

RHUBARB

One ounce of seed to one hundred and twenty-five feet of drill.

Culture Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frames covered at night and cold days so that the soil will not freeze. Use the sprinkler daily, being careful not to apply an excess of water at any time, and in 6 or 8 weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil and set in rows 12 inches apart each way. Transplant again early the next spring to permanent location, setting roots 4 to 5 feet apart each way in rich soil. Rhubarb is ready to use the second year from seed. Should a family wish a few plants the best plan to follow is to buy two-year-old roots. Plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way. Carefully cultivate and keep the weeds down. A crop may be had after one season and it will cost less money and work than by starting with seed. Rhubarb is a gross feeder and will make good use of strong manure, either fresh or well-rotted. Top-dress liberally in the fall and spade the manure into the ground in the spring. Pull stalks as long as demand continues.

348.—Victoria A very large, thick red-stalked, lato variety of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

349.—Linnaeus An early variety, stalks green, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

We will be in position to supply Rhubarb Roots during the month of March. See page 28 for prices.

SALSIFY

One ounce for fifty feet of drill.

Culture Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring in drills 12 inches apart, and one inch deep. After plants are up 3 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Cultivate about the same as for carrots, being certain to keep the weeds down. The roots may be used from the rows as wanted and will carry through the winter if left standing in rows. This vegetable can be served in a number of different ways, as soups, fried or mashed like potatoes or turnips, and the flavor is like that of an oyster.

350.—Mammoth Sandwich Island The largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. Roots heavy, of agreeable flavor, white in color and a satisfactory sort in every way. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., 85c.

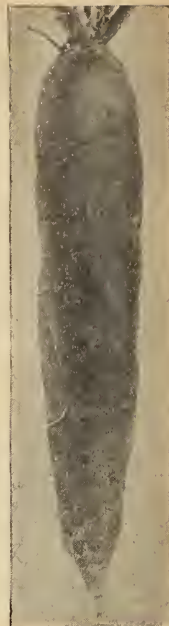
FOLLOW THE PIED PIPER

Join the United States
School Garden Army.

RADISHES



Icicle Radish



Cinnamati Market Radish

The secret of growing good Radishes consists chiefly in the observance, on the part of the grower, of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water, and last, but not by any means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly and if not supplied with sufficient moisture are likely to be pithy. Sow seed one-half inch deep in the early spring in rows one foot apart, and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession, sow every ten days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficiently to keep out weeds. One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row; 8 to 10 pounds of seed will plant one acre.

321.—Brightest Long Scarlet

This is a home garden favorite; it combines beauty and fine quality; the body is brightest scarlet color, which blends downward to a long tip of pure white. This handsomest best seller of the long red radish sort, is usually ready for the table in 25 days from planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

322.—Crimson Giant

A round radish of exceptionally large size for such an early variety. The roots are nearly globe-shaped, of beautiful carmine color and most excellent quality. Fine for home use and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

323.—Cincinnati Market

Probably the best long radish for shipping to distant

326.—Early White Turnip

A medium sized round variety, grown very largely for summer use. Has a small top and pure white skin. The flesh is waxy, mild and crisp. While generally used for outdoor culture, this makes a good variety for forcing. It takes about 25 days to mature and remains fit for use a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

327.—Icicle

A fine transparent white, growing from 4 to 6 inches long, with small top which allows of close planting; are very crisp and brittle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

328.—Long Scarlet Short Top

The best known of all the long radishes; color bright scarlet; length 5 to 6 inches; matures in about 22 days from sowing, and can be used before it is fully grown. An excellent variety for either the market or the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

329.—Long White Vienna or Lady Finger

A good summer radish. Pure white in color, of long tapering shape, very attractive in appearance, sweet, mild, delicious. Matures in 25 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

330.—Rosy Gem

We have a very clean and beautiful strain of this popular sort. It is quite early, maturing in 25 days, and is largely used for growing both under glass and outdoors. It is round, bright scarlet and has a handsome white tip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

331.—Sakurajima (Mammoth of Japan).

The largest sort in cultivation—monster—round in shape, often attaining the enormous weight of 15 pounds. The flesh is solid, firm and brittle, and of most excellent flavor. Good for any style of cooking, also is valuable for feeding cattle. It will grow and thrive in any soil or climate and may be transplanted or left where it was sown. And the one radish will provide a meal for five people. If sown in the fall it will be at full size in the early summer; and if sown in the spring will be ready for late fall use or winter storage; main crop sow in July. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Winter Radishes

The merits of Winter Radishes are little appreciated, probably because they are seldom grown and few people have knowledge of their worth. These grow to large size and keep well for winter and spring use. Sow seed from the middle of June to middle of September. Include some of these in your order.

342.—California Mammoth White

Pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c.

343.—China Rose

Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant, cylindrical or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small top. One of the best for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c.

markets. It is very early, splendid for forcing or open ground. The tops are very small and they may stand close in the row. They grow straight and smooth, from six to seven inches long. The flesh is very tender, crisp and delicious. This is a handsome variety, bright red in color, and remains in good condition for several days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

324.—Early Deep Scarlet or Non Plus Ultra, Forcing

This variety has as small a top and is as early as any in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing under glass. Roots ready to use may be had in three weeks, and they remain fit for use longer than any other early variety. They are small, globular, smooth, very deep red in color; flesh is white, crisp tender and mild in flavor. May be planted very closely owing to their small tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

325.—Early Scarlet Globe

A selected forcing strain especially adapted for greenhouse and hotbed culture, but may be grown outdoors also with the best results. The shape is a little longer than round and the color, which it holds long after pulling, is very brilliant and attractive. Has a small top and is very early. The flesh is white and tender, making it desirable for gardeners whose markets demand a large first early radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

333.—Scarlet Turnip White Tip

Perfect globe shape, uniform in every way; color scarlet, white tipped; crisp, mild flavored. Very early and equally desirable for outdoor culture and forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

334.—Sparkler

A distinct, new, 20 to 22 day radish; has a beautiful bright scarlet top, with tip of purest white. It is solid, crisp and sweet, remaining so for a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

335.—White Strasburg

White Strasburg is especially valuable for summer use and it withstands the hot, dry weather better than most varieties of radishes. Roots are long, handsome and tapering, and both skin and flesh pure white. Flesh firm, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

336.—Wood's Early Frame

An improvement on Long Scarlet. Largely used for forcing and a very popular variety with those who know it. Our stock is fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF RADISHES.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
337. Early Scarlet Turnip.....	5c	15c	40c	\$1.25
338. White Olive Shaped.....	5c	20c	50c	1.75
339. French Breakfast.....	5c	15c	50c	1.75
340. Chartier.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50
341. Model White Box.....	5c	15c	50c	1.75

WINTER VARIETIES.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
345. Round Black Spanish			
Winter.....	5c	20c	50c
346. Long Black Spanish			
Winter.....	5c	20c	50c
347. Nerima Winter.....	5c	20c	50c

344.—White Chinese or New Celestial, "Acorn Brand."

Ready for use when three inches long and continues until nearly six inches long, making it almost an all season radish. Flesh firm, solid and pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c.

SPINACH

Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds one acre. Matures for table use in about 40 days. One of the most desirable winter and spring greens, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than kale or turnip salad. Is largely grown for shipping.

Culture For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in October. Requires but little cultivation. Best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

351.—Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved A heavy cropper, of fine quality and very hardy; succulent leaves curled and crinkled like a Savoy cabbage; hardiest and most productive sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

352.—Giant Thick Leaf A fine new variety with thick, deep green leaves of the largest size, grows very rapidly. Stands well without running to seed. One of the best kinds for either spring or fall sowings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

353.—Large Thick-Leaved Viroflay Very large, thick, pointed leaves of good quality. Grows more rapidly than other kinds, so can be used earlier. Plant makes a more upright growth than Long Standing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

354.—Long Standing This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition or use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. In our estimation the best for the private garden, as it is one of the most popular and profitable with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

355.—New Zealand Entirely different from the true Spinach in type in that it thrives during the hot weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in a hill 2 feet apart each way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c.

356.—Round-Leaved Winter This is a hardy spinach that stands



Bloomsdale Spinach

the winter well. It has thicker round leaves and round seed, and on this account is superior to the narrow-leaved prickly seeded kinds which are largely used for wintering over. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

357.—Victoria The leaves are round, thick, broad, dark green and somewhat curled, and are of the best quality. A faster grower than Long Standing and can be used earlier, but does not stand so long without running to seed. It is quite hardy and can be sown in the fall for spring use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

SQUASH

The summer varieties come into use early in the summer, but being sensitive to frost the seed cannot be sown until in April. The seed should be planted in hills four feet apart, using four ounces to 100 hills. The winter varieties are also unable to resist frost, and seed should be planted between May 1st and June 15th. The fruit does not mature until late in the fall, and, having a very firm, hard shell, keeps well, and with a little care squashes can be had all winter and until late in the spring. In gathering winter squashes, it is important to protect the stems, since, if broken off, the fruit will not keep so well. Plant in hills six to eight feet apart, using two or three seeds to the hill. Use eight ounces to 100 hills, or two pounds to an acre. Moderately rich soil will grow good squashes.

SUMMER VARIETIES

358.—Early Yellow Bush A flattened scalloped bush squash of largest size. The skin is deep orange. The flesh is pale yellow and of very good flavor, and has a very small seed cavity. This sort is extensively used for home gardens and markets where a yellow scalloped squash is desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

359.—Early White Bush (Patty Pan). Matures early and will hear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. Squashes are clear white and of largest size. Flesh is thick and very fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

360.—Mammoth White Bush A marked improvement over the Early White Bush or Patty Pan, being nearly double the size and more regular in shape. It is early, uniform and prolific; has beautiful clear white skin and flesh and grows 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets. When picked young, can be shipped safely to any distance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 45c; lb., \$1.35.



Early White Bush Squash

361.—Summer Crookneck A mighty fine summer squash. The skin is yellow. The flesh has a deep golden orange color and is dry and of most agreeable flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

362.—Giant Summer Crookneck This improved strain of the Old Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash is as early as that variety, while the fruit grows nearly twice the size. The squashes are deep golden yellow, and very warty, but not of quite as good quality as the old kind. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES

363.—Chicago Warty Hubbard Is similar in size and quality to the Hubbard. The vines are vigorous and productive, while the large, dark, olive-green fruits are rather more heavily warted. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

364.—Delicata May be used either as a summer or winter variety. Matures about the same time as the summer varieties, and is of very fine flavor. Orange-yellow, splashed and striped with very dark green. The quality is rich and dry, wonderfully solid and heavy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

365.—Fordhook Ripens early and is one of the best keepers we know of. Can be kept all through the winter until June. Is very prolific, and nearly bug and borer proof. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

366.—“Golden” Hubbard This is identical in size, form and fruitfulness with the Chicago Warty Hubbard; the chief distinction being that the heavily warted skin is of a rich orange-yellow turning to a deep salmon red when ripened. It is of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

367.—Hubbard Not as large as Chicago Warty Hubbard, but in shape and quality it is similar. The fruit has dark green skin, and often weighs as much as twenty pounds; the flesh is bright orange color, fine grained, dry and thick, of superior flavor. If stored right can be kept in good condition until spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

368.—Livingston's Cushaw A distinct mottled green, white striped. Fruit solid; averages 15 to 25 pounds. Excellent for pies. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

370.—Mammoth Chili Attains an enormous size, often reaching the weight of 75 pounds, and not infrequently weighs 150 pounds. Despite its size, its flesh is rich and fine flavored. It is especially desirable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

371.—Marblehead Light blue, olive shape, dry and sweet, delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

372.—Pike's Peak or Sibley A vigorous, prolific old standard, oval shape, tapering at blossom end, skin dark green, the flesh of very superior quality is light yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF WINTER SQUASH.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
373. Golden Custard Bush.....	10c	20c	60c	\$2.00
374. Essex Hybrid.....	10c	20c	60c	2.00
375. Boston Marrow.....	10c	15c	45c	1.50

TOMATOES

One ounce of seed will produce from 2,000 to 3,000 plants.

Culture Sow seed in a box or hotbed early, and transplant into flats at least once to get a strong root growth. When danger of frost is over set in open ground 3 to 5 feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly. Fruit may be had several days earlier by transplanting into small pots and then setting out the entire contents as soon as ground is warm.

376. Bonny Best "Acorn Brand." An excellent early scarlet tomato for home use or for the market. Vines are very vigorous; fruit medium, uniform, smooth and fairly meaty. A splendid forcing variety. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

377.—Chalk's Early Jewell The thick flesh is bright scarlet, very solid, with comparatively few seeds and of fine, sweet flavor; skin thin; a good shipper. About 8 days later than Spark's Earliana, it is even a heavier cropper, with tomatoes larger size and sweeter flavor; produces continuously throughout the season. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00.

378.—Earliana This is the earliest red tomato known. It originated with G. W. Sparks of Salem county, New Jersey, which is the center of the great tomato growing district of New Jersey. The fruits are of a deep scarlet color, produced in clusters of five to eight, averaging 2½ inches in diameter, and quite solid. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.

379.—Early Michigan A second early bright-red variety of the best quality. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are medium size, very smooth and of attractive crimson-scarlet color. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.

380.—Dwarf Stone Plants grow dwarf and stocky, like those of Dwarf Champion, and can be set out close together. The fruit is like Stone, solid and deep red, and of fine quality. Ripens a little earlier than Stone. It is worth planting in every home garden. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.

381.—Kansas Standard This tomato belongs to the potato-leaved section; makes rapid, vigorous growth, with strong heavy stalks which stand up well. The fruit is a bright, glossy red color and is produced in clusters of four or five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round, slightly flattened; ripens clear to the stem, perfectly smooth; has very few seeds; meat thick and firm, most excellent flavor, is of good size and very early. Set plants 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.

382.—Golden Queen Solid, smooth, large in size and ripens early. Makes a handsome, rich preserve. Its flavor is better and more delicate than that of the red tomatoes; the flesh finer-grained, and very tender. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.

383.—Matchless As a main crop tomato Matchless has but one competitor. The fruits are borne in large clusters, the stems being completely weighted down with them. They are perfectly round in shape, scarlet color and perfectly smooth. The flesh is solid, of perfect flavor and almost coreless. The skin is fairly tough, making it an ideal variety for shipping and keeping. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00.

384.—Ponderosa This is perhaps the largest of all tomatoes, and is of very fine quality for slicing. The fruit is oblong in shape and deep purple in color; very solid and fleshy with small seed cells. Flavor is very fine. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c; oz., 60c.

385.—Red Rock A great big, red meaty tomato of excellent quality. It is solid and free from excess of water. It is one of the finest and most showy tomatoes we sell. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.



Earliana Tomato

386.—Stone The largest perfectly smooth, highest yielding, best keeping and finest flavored main crop tomato in existence. The fruit is very large, color bright scarlet, ripening even to the skin without a crack; flesh is firm and solid. An excellent shipper, quality first class. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00.

387.—Red Pear Fruit pear-shaped, of bright scarlet color, rich flavor. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

388.—Yellow Pear Similar to the Red Pear, but fruit is of handsome yellow. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c; oz., 50c.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES OF TOMATOES.

	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
389. Livingston's				
Coreless..	10c	25c	45c	\$1.50
390. June Pink	5c	20c	35c	1.25
391. Acme.....	5c	20c	35c	1.00
392. Favorite.....	5c	15c	25c	.90
393. Perfection.....	5c	15c	25c	.90
394. Magnus.....	5c	20c	35c	1.25
395. Improved Trophy.....	5c	15c	25c	.90
396. Beauty.....	5c	15c	25c	.90
397. Ignotum.....	5c	20c	35c	1.25
398. Dwarf Champion	5c	25c	40c	1.35
400. Fordhook First.	5c	20c	35c	1.25
401. Yellow Cherry..	5c	30c	50c	
402. Red Cherry.....	5c	30c	50c	
403. Ground Cherry				
or Husk.....	5c	25c	40c	

MOST SEEDS FOR THE MONEY.

Hollowell, Kan.,
Feb. 20, 1918.

Ross Bros., Wichita, Kan.
Please send me your seed catalogue. I bought the Stone Tomato seed of you last season and will say that they were the finest tomatoes that ever were grown here.

W. T. CONKIN.



BIG BLOWOUT FOR THE BUGS



Dwarf Stone Tomatoes

TURNIPS

For summer use sow early in spring in light, rich or new soil, in drills one and one-half to two feet apart according to the size of the variety and cover one-half inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

In the middle and western states sow for fall and main crop from the middle of July to the first of September and in the manner given for spring sowing. In the fields, turnips are often sown broadcast, though in most cases better results are obtained by drill culture; good results from broadcast sowing are often obtained on new and burned over land where the weeds are not likely to be troublesome.

For winter keeping, store the turnips in a cool cellar and cover with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to put them in a pit dug in dry soil where there will be no danger of water standing and to cover with straw overlaid with earth sufficiently deep to keep out frost. When they are thus protected, turnips will keep well until spring. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, 1 to 2 pounds for an acre.

404.—Extra Early Purple Top Milan Similar to the White Milan except that the roots are a little more flat, and the upper portion is a beautiful purple-red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

405.—Extra Early White Milan The earliest turnip. Tops very small, distinctly strap-leaved, and growing very erect and compact. Bulbs form earliest of any sort. The clean white roots are smooth, flat, symmetrical and handsome in appearance. The flesh is white, tender and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

406.—Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-leaved). An old standby, and one of the most popular early varieties for either spring or fall plantings. Of medium size and a quick grower. Is flat with very small fine tap-root. Flesh and skin pure white; fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

407.—Golden Ball One of the sweetest, and most desirable yellow-fleshed varieties; of medium size; a perfect globe shape, with firm, hard, yet rich and sweet flesh; it has no equal as a table variety; keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

408.—Purple Top Strap Leaved The most widely cultivated and best known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and reddish purple above ground, and a very quick grower. It is esteemed as a fine table variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

409.—Purple Top White Globe Of a perfect globe shape, about six inches in diameter, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp, and of quick growth. A good keeper and is fine for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

410.—Tennoji (Japanese Turnip). The most popular variety, well suited to American culture. The great large size is globe shaped. Skin is smooth and brightening white. The flesh is very tender, crisp and sweet, pure white. It forms a fine uniform root, is early and a good keeper. Is excellent for both market and home gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

OTHER GOOD TURNIPS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
411. Pomeranian White Globe.	5c	15c	45c	\$1.50
412. Amber Globe.	5c	15c	45c	1.50
413. Yellow Aberdeen.	5c	15c	45c	1.50
414. Cowhorn.	5c	20c	60c	2.00
415. Purple Top Aberdeen.	5c	15c	45c	1.50



Early White Flat Dutch



Purple Top White Globe Turnip

RUTABAGA

The flesh of the Rutabaga is firmer and richer, generally speaking, than that of the turnip, of which family of plants it is an important member. They are usually more highly prized for winter markets, whereas the turnip comes into value for the spring and early fall markets. Perhaps the most general use of the Rutabaga, however, is for the feeding of stock. In many sections it forms a valuable adjunct to the ordinary stock food, and its nutritive value has been frequently demonstrated. Because of the fact that the yield is usually very heavy, a stock food is provided that is at once cheap, rich, succulent and nutritious.

Culture They like a rich, deep, well-prepared soil, and should be sown in drills 3 inches apart, and thoroughly cultivated. When bulbs begin to form throw dirt to the bulbs, keeping them well covered. This prevents the objectionable neck, so often seen on Rutabagas. They should be given room to allow development and to this end should be thinned out to about 8 inches in the row.

416.—Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. The bulbs are of great size, yellow-fleshed and purple crown, one of the most desirable varieties now cultivated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

TOBACCO

One ounce of good seed is sufficient for an acre.

417.—Improved White Burley

Well known sort of great merit. Our seed is grown on the famous limestone fields of Tennessee. For many years our grower has made selections of this variety and has it now at a stage of perfection rarely attained in tobacco. The fields on which he grows the seed receive special preparation and extra manuring. Plants are set farther apart than those grown for a tobacco crop. Only the choicest plants are set in the seed plots and special care and cultivation insures well matured seed of highest vitality. Careful handling, cleaning and curing of seeds as well as a special attention to the crop throughout the season makes this strain and seed unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

HERBS

A few Pot Herbs and Sweet Herbs should have a place in every vegetable garden. A very small space will give all the herbs needed by a family. Culture is very simple; the best way is to make seedbed in the early spring and set the plants out in beds.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
Anise—Used for flavoring.	5c	Rue—A medicinal plant	5c
Caraway—Seeds used for seasoning.	5c	Saffron—Used for flavoring.	5c
Catnip—Leaves used for tea.	10c	Sage—A highly aromatic herb.	10c
Chervil—Leaves aromatic, for seasoning	10c	Savory, Summer—Leaves and shoots used for seasoning	10c
Chives—Used for flavoring	20c	Sorrel—Used in soups and salads	5c
Coriander—Seeds used for seasoning.	5c	Sweet Basil—Leaves used for flavoring	5c
Dill—Used for seasoning pickles	5c	Sweet Fennel—Seeds aromatic	5c
Horehound—Very useful for curing coughs	10c	Thyme	10c
Lavender—Leaves very fragrant.	10c	Wormwood—Has medicinal qualities.	
Marjoram, sweet	10c	A splendid plant for poultry	10c
Rosemary—Leaves very fragrant	10c		

POTATOES

Eight to ten bushels will plant an acre in rows three feet apart.

With the great care and added expense we find necessary to secure first-class stocks of seed potatoes we cannot and make no attempt to compete with the ordinary potato stocks so often foisted on the buying public in the Southwest through the agency of those who know nothing about seed stock, and whose aim is to buy at the lowest price regardless of quality.

Culture To secure best results in growing Potatoes it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets 1 foot apart in the rows. A complete Potato Fertilizer sown into the rows (400 to 600 pounds per acre) will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date, and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the Potatoes before planting by cutting the Potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for seven or eight days before planting in the open ground. If weather is favorable the shoots will start out strong and vigorous and as soon as the plants have sent out roots they grow more rapidly than freshly cut Potatoes.

Prices—We are not able to name prices now, but [will appreciate your inquiry a few days before you want to buy and we will reply promptly.



Hardy Evergreens for Windbreak, Hedge and Lawn Planting

Strong, Heavy, Well Rooted Transplanted Stock.
For Express Shipment Purchaser Pays Transportation.

Hardy Outdoor Spruces, Pines, Firs, etc.
Safe arrival guaranteed to any point in the U. S.

Evergreen trees will bring a new beauty and charm to your home. There is unquestionably no better way to beautify your place than by surrounding it with beautiful Evergreens. As an ornamental tree Evergreens are unsurpassed. No other trees remain green through summer and winter; none are more beautiful. But while their value in this respect is great, Evergreens are most useful in other ways. They conserve the soil's natural moisture. They protect houses, stock and crops from wind, sun and snow. They form a substantial shelter and nesting place for birds that rid your acres of worms and destructive insects. They are a source of salable timber for fence posts and other uses. Plant some Evergreens around your garden and just see how much difference there is in the temperature and moisture. You will find that you can grow flowers, fruits and vegetables that you never could before.

These varieties have been thoroughly tested and proven absolutely hardy and reliable and will grow successfully in all parts of the country. Send in your order now. Shipment will be made during March, April or May, depending on locality.

	Size.	5	10	100
*Norway Spruce (W).	1 to 1 1/2 feet	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$25.00
*American Arbor Vitae (H)	1 to 1 1/2 feet	1.75	3.50	30.00
*Colorado Douglas Fir (L)	1 to 1 1/2 feet	1.50	3.00	25.00
Austrian Pine (W)	1 to 1 1/2 feet	1.50	3.00	25.00
Balsam Fir (L)	1 to 1 1/2 feet	2.75	5.50	50.00
Scotch Pine (W)	1 to 1 1/2 feet	1.50	3.00	25.00
Concolor Silver Fir (L)	1 to 1 1/2 feet	2.75	5.50	50.00
Ponderosa Pine (W)	1 to 1 1/2 feet	1.50	3.00	25.00
Black Hill Spruce (W)	1 to 1 1/2 feet	2.75	5.50	50.00
*Dwarf Mountain Pine (L)	10 to 12 inch	2.75	5.50	50.00
Jack Pine (W)	12 to 18 inch	1.50	3.00	25.00
Assorted varieties	12 to 18 inch	1.50	3.00	25.00

Varities suited for Windbreaks are marked (W), Hedges (H), Lawn Planting (L).
*Starred sorts denote leaders.

50 of same variety and size at 100 rate.
Prices include careful packing for Express Shipment. Complete planting instructions and cultural directions will be furnished with each order.

PLANTS AND ROOTS

Postage extra on Roots and Plants at the parcel post zone rate. We have shown approximate weight. Prices subject to change.

	Weight per doz.	Doz.	100
Asparagus roots, 2-year	5 lbs.	\$0.35	\$2.00
Horseradish roots	2 lbs.	.35	2.00
Rhubarb roots, 2-year, divided	8 lbs.	.75	5.00

Vegetable Plants of standard varieties will be ready for shipment the last of March or first of April. Prices a matter of correspondence. Vegetable plants, packed for shipment by parcel post, weight about 6 pounds per 100. Can usually supply the following: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Egg Plant, Pepper and Tomato plants.

BLISS EARLY RED TRIUMPH

Extremely prolific and extra early. Color, beautiful light red, medium size. Growth very uniform, nearly round. Flesh white; mealy when cooked. This potato is in exceedingly high favor on account of its earliness and productiveness. Eyes slightly depressed, skin smooth. Its beauty, quality, extreme earliness and great productiveness make it very profitable.

EARLY OHIO---RED RIVER

Money-makers, first Early. No waste in cooking or peeling. Easy to dig. Skin light pink or flesh color, flesh pure white. Matures about one week earlier than Early Rose. Potatoes all run good marketable size, very few small ones, and the shape is so even they sell on sight in the market. Buyers know of the excellent quality and housewives find there is no waste in peeling, the eyes are set so close to the surface. Further, it requires less expense than most varieties to grow. Vines upright, allowing easy and thorough cultivation, and tubers are set in a compact clump near the surface so that the digging is easy.

IRISH COBBLER

The Most Famous Early White Variety in the East—A standard early white. Irish Cobbler always commands a high price. It is creamy white, nearly round in shape, running very even in size. Looking over a field of the Cobblers at maturity one is impressed by the evenness of ripening. Every plant seems to be at just the same stage. A little later than Ohio, but a heavier yielder. Continued heavy crops have earned Irish Cobbler the name of "Old Reliable." Very close planting is possible because of upright vine growth. Assures maximum returns for a small home garden on this account.

Early Rose A popular standard potato noted for earliness, productiveness and fine quality.

SEED SWEET POTATOES

Culture Sweet Potatoes should be started in a hotbed. When the ground is warm and the danger of frost is past the shoots are carefully lifted and planted in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. They need considerable care till well started, but after getting a good start will grow easily. They should be cultivated quite often, moving the vines to prevent from rooting at the joints. They must be harvested before frost. Standard weight of sweet potatoes, 50 pounds per bushel.

One bushel makes 2,000 to 3,000 plants.

Varieties We can usually supply the following varieties of Seed Sweet Potatoes during latter part of February and first of March: Mulkey's Golden, Nancy Hall, Triumph, Pumpkin Yam, White Brazilian, Southern Queen, Yellow Nansemond, Red Nansemond, Yellow Jersey, Red Bermuda, Black Spanish.

Prices will be quoted upon request. Our Pink List of Farm Seeds quotes prices on Potatoes and other seasonable articles. Issued regularly during the Spring season. Would you like us to send you these lists as issued?

Sweet Potato Plants will be ready for shipment about May 1st. We tie 100 plants of each variety in a bunch; no orders accepted for less than 100 of each variety. Sweet Potato Plants weigh, packed for shipment by parcel post, eight lbs. per 100 plants. We can usually supply the following varieties: Mulkey's Golden, Red Nansemond, Yellow Jersey, Triumph, Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Pumpkin Yam, Black Spanish, Yellow Nansemond.

Elmwood, Okla., Feb. 23, 1918.

Ross Brothers:

Sirs: I have waited patiently for you to send me a Seed Catalog this year. I had the best garden last year from your seeds that I have had in ten years. So please send me catalog at once and enclosed find 5 cents to send me a packet of Earllana Tomato Seed. Also have you got Sweet Potatoes for Seed?

Yours for a good garden, Laura C. Taylor.

FARM SEEDS

Never before has the American farmer had such an opportunity to make money as the present high prices of farm crops offer. Plant every available acre and to get the biggest yields plant Ross Brothers Seeds **ONLY**.

Our Pink List quotes prices of all seeds and poultry supplies on which the price fluctuates. We will put your name on our mailing list for quotations as issued during the Spring Season if you will tell us that you want our prices.

On account of prices of Farm Seeds, Grass Seeds and other seeds of like nature fluctuating, we are unable to name a firm price on all of them. When you require a considerable quantity of seeds, please write us, stating varieties and quantities which you desire to purchase. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention.

Cotton Seamless Sacks extra, 65c each.

INOCULATE
WITH NITRAGIN

ALFALFA

THE MONEY-
MAKER

Alfalfa can be grown successfully in every state of the Union; it succeeds splendidly in all sections of our state. Alfalfa produces three to four cuttings per season, yielding 3 to 7 tons of finest quality hay per acre. Alfalfa adds \$100.00 to the value of every acre of land on which it grows. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. Alfalfa is worth 45 per cent more than Clover and 60 per cent more than Timothy. The green forage secured from an acre of Alfalfa for the season is approximately double that of Clover, three times that of Timothy, and five times that of Brome Grass. Alfalfa hay, when properly fed, is a much more valuable roughage than either timothy or prairie hay, and reduced the cost of daily ration from 25 to 35 per cent when substituted for timothy or prairie hay and fed with corn and oats.

Alfalfa should be seeded on practically every farm, all or a portion of which is well drained, throughout the agricultural sections of the state. Its special places in the agriculture are, seeded alone as a hay crop, seeded alone as a pasture for hogs, and as a perennial legume for mixing with clovers and grasses for both hay and pasture. We recommend to sow 15 lbs. of seed per acre for best results.

Do not buy cheap Alfalfa seed. If it's cheap, it is not pure Alfalfa, but is mixed with weed seeds. Weeds are very troublesome to Alfalfa, crowding it out and ruining the quality of your hay, so be sure to get the highest grade seed and no other kind. This is absolutely essential to success.

Alfalfa Culture Good seed is the prime requisite of any farmer, growing Alfalfa. The seed should be Kansas grown, non-irrigated Alfalfa, strong, vigorous, clean and free from all noxious weeds. You will get a much better stand to begin with by following a cultivated crop, such as corn or potatoes; don't attempt it on land that has been run down by the constant cropping of small grains, as the presence of a goodly percentage of lime in the soil is important to the successful Alfalfa raising. If it is known that there is no lime in the soil, lime should be applied as a top dressing when the land is being plowed preparatory to sowing the seed. A liberal dressing of well-rotted manure the first season will help get the young plants started to a vigorous, healthy growth.

If a drill is used judiciously this method of seeding is preferable to broadcasting and harrowing in, but care should be exercised that seed is covered the proper depth.

The use of a nurse crop is not advisable except on fields that are apt to blow or wash and on seed beds that are poorly prepared and are apt to become very weedy.

To be sure of success with Alfalfa, the seed should be inoculated. For this purpose there is nothing better than Nitragin.



One Plant Alfalfa—Note Root Growth



Alfalfa should be planted on every farm

Other Clovers

It is of the utmost importance that clovers be used in all rotation of crops to secure the proper balance of humus and other constituents needed to keep the soil in perfect balance.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

Has been most generally used in the eastern and central states for hay and soiling.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

Grows somewhat larger plant than the Medium Red; does well on light, thin land; not so desirable for hay.

ALSIKE OR HYBRID CLOVER

Seeds are small, and plant a wider area than the Red or Mammoth; is usually sown 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. Valuable for sowing with tame grass.

WHITE CLOVER

For lawn purposes is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder. Very hardy. In permanent pastures it is of considerable value when used in a grass seed mixture.

Prices vary somewhat, depending on market conditions. Please write for quotations and ask for our Pink List as issued.

**IT'S BETTER TO BE SURE THAN SORRY
—PLANT ACORN BRAND SEEDS.**

SWEET CLOVER

(Mellilotus Alba)

The true white flowering sweet clover.

Sweet Clover resembles Alfalfa both as to appearance and habit of growth when young. It grows much larger than Alfalfa—often 4 to 6 feet high, and is a great drought resister. It makes a very vigorous growth and is much used to plow under as a green manure. Is valuable in the bringing up of old waste and worn-out soils and thrives well even on extremely poor soil. Plowed under it adds humus and nitrogen to the soil, or if simply left to grow up and drop back for a few years the decaying stalks

and roots will do wonders for the land. It is a valuable forage crop, while some animals refuse it at first because of its peculiar taste and odor, they soon learn to like it and thrive on it. In food value it does not differ greatly from Alfalfa. The crop may be pastured closely and there is little danger of bloating. For hay it should be cut just as it is coming into bloom, and is handled in much the same way as Alfalfa. A second cutting can usually be secured 40 to 60 days later, if not pastured.

Its greatest value other than as a fertilizer is in preparing the soil for Alfalfa, as the bacteria of Sweet Clover is the same as that of Alfalfa.

Sweet Clover will thrive on all classes of soil and will inoculate land otherwise too poor to establish Alfalfa. It is also largely used for bee pasture, its small white flowers yielding much honey. For many years it was considered undesirable, but recently has come into its own, especially in the great Southwest, and has proven



SWEET CLOVER

itself highly efficient not only as a food for stock, but also as a "soil improver." Experiments made in various ways by government authorities have proven its element value in both these respects. Crops following Sweet Clover show an increased yield of more than twenty-five per cent.

Its feeding value has also been fully demonstrated; fed to lambs mixed with grain and cottonseed meal, its feeding value is nearly as great as Alfalfa; fed to pigs, its value is nearly as good as Red Clover, and Sweet Clover is much more easily grown in the Southwest than Alfalfa or Red Clover, as it thrives on both upland and lowland. The yield of hay per acre is anywhere from 2,000 to 5,000 lbs. the first year and from 5,000 to 8,000 lbs. the second year.

Sow from August 10th to September 30th, and from January 15th to April 15th, without nurse crops, at the rate of 10 to 20 lbs. per acre.

FOOD FOR
YOUR SOIL

PLANT PEANUTS

FORAGE FOR
YOUR HOGS



One plant Spanish Peanuts

The peanut as a "cash" crop and as a feeding and fattening crop is coming into its own. In many parts of the Southwest it has long been looked on as a desirable thing to have a small peanut patch for the hogs to run on for fattening and possibly a few left over for the children to "parch."

Now the peanut has become a full, man-sized crop with tens of thousands of acres under cultivation both for hogs, and in many sections for sale direct to oil mills for the manufacture of peanut oil and meal.

Peanuts ought to be a regular crop on every Southwestern farm that has sandy, light clay or loose loam soils.

Every part of the crop is of use. The tops make splendid hay or forage, the nuts are valuable either for feed or for sale to the oil mills, most of whom will contract in advance for your crop.

Last, but not least, the peanut is one of the leguminous plants that draw that most costly element of plant food, nitrogen, from the air, depositing it in your soil for the use of future crops.

The peanut as a real cash crop has come to stay. If you fail to plant peanuts plentifully it's your loss. The Spanish peanut is early and a heavy bearer. Plant from one to two bushels per acre, the Spanish or bush sorts thicker or closer than the running varieties.

Spanish Peanut For a long time has been the best variety for a forage and fattening crop. An early, heavy bearer; bushes growing closed, so very easily cultivated. Kernels or nuts are smaller, but much sweeter and finer flavored and much more free from "pops" than the larger sorts.

Virginia or Jumbo A very profitable sort, planted almost exclusively in the peanut-growing section of Virginia. It is the standard variety for roasting. The plants have erect stems with upright foliage and are easily grown. The nuts are of good size and contain remarkably large kernels. The vines furnish excellent forage.

Tennessee Red The finest variety grown, especially adapted to black, waxy land, as well as sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels each, and are enormously productive.

COW PEAS

The great soil improver—makes poor land rich, and rich land more productive.

Cowpeas are especially valuable as a "catch crop," and there are millions upon millions of acres of land that should be planted in cowpeas every summer that now lie idle or only work "half time," if we may so term it. None who read this will dispute the very self-evident fact that a crop of cowpeas grown on land makes succeeding crops better, even if the cowpeas are cut for hay and practically all the crop removed.

Cowpeas can be planted almost any time from last frost up to August 1st. They make a fine crop to follow oats, wheat or rye, either as a single crop or mixed with sorghum for hay.

In the cornfields at "laying by" time there is nothing better than cowpeas between the rows. They take nothing from the corn, and yet they add the most expensive fertilizing element, nitrogen, to the soil for succeeding crops. Nowhere in this wide world do good farmers attempt to build up and improve land without clover or some similar legume crop. For your land's sake plant plenty of cowpeas in 1919. They will help the land and furnish plenty of roughage and grain for cattle and hogs. Growing cowpeas is almost like putting money to your credit in the bank.

Whippoorwill A favorite early bunch-growing variety. Seed is reddish brown speckled. A great favorite on account of its early maturity. Price will be quoted on request.

New Era An early, upright-growing variety; the seed is smaller. It is not inclined to run. Matures in sixty or seventy-five days. Price will be quoted on request.

Large Black Eye This is a large, late-vining variety. The vines grow very large; peas are also good for table use. Matures in six to eight weeks. Price will be quoted on request.

Canada Field Pea The foliage and habit of growth is quite similar to the Garden Peas. It is sometimes grown alone, but the most satisfactory results are secured by using with oats, rye or barley. It is good feed, either green or dry, for cattle. Sow 60 to 90 pounds of seed to the acre. Price will be quoted on request.



Cow Pea Plant

SOY or SOJA BEANS

The King of Summer Forage Crops.

Culture The land should be prepared as for cowpeas, and the seed planted in drills at a sufficient distance to permit one or two cultivations. One bushel of seed will plant two or three acres, the amount depending on the distance between the rows. The planting should be shallow, never more than two inches, or many of the seed will decay. This is a very important point to remember. Inoculation with soil from any old soy bean field is not usually necessary. If wanted for hay the crop should be cut when the upper leaves begin to turn yellow, but if wanted for seed the gathering should be delayed until nearly all the leaves have fallen. The hay is easily cured and is nearly as nutritious as alfalfa hay. The seed planted in drills at a sufficient distance to permit cultivation, using from 25 to 40 pounds per acre. It is also sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Soy Beans may follow a crop of rye

or barley. Sowing thickly will prevent the stalks from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be harvested and cured to better advantage.

Mammoth Yellow Sojas The largest growing and most popular of soja beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. *Lb., 20c.* Postage extra, *5c per lb.* 100 pounds, market price.

Field Beans Make excellent forage and hay. You will find Tepary, Navy Bean or Boston Pea and Pinto varieties listed on page 9. Only small quantities are quoted on account of market price fluctuating. Ask us for quotations on large quantities.

SOW SUDAN GRASS

yields more pasture than any other annual forage crop per acre.

A sweet heavy-yielding grass; absolutely drought-proof; grows successfully everywhere sorghums are grown. Stock of all kinds eat it greedily.

Sudan Grass can be best described by saying that it has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass, with a lot more of its own added, and while it looks like an extra tall-growing strain of Johnson Grass, it has NOT a single bad quality or characteristic of Johnson Grass, such as the creeping underground root stalks. Sudan is absolutely free from the objectionable root system which makes Johnson Grass so difficult to eradicate. Sudan Grass is an annual that requires reseeding each year. It is no more difficult to get rid of than sorghum or cowpeas. It may be grown, either drilled in cultivated rows, or broadcasted. If planted in rows, the rows should be as close as possible and yet permit of easy cultivating. In 30-inch rows, 2 to 3 pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. For drilling or broadcasted 10 to 20 pounds of seed per acre is necessary. The seed should be sown when the ground is warm in the spring. Five tons of hay per acre is a reasonable estimate of its yield. The crop should be cut for hay as soon as the grass is fully headed, and early cutting is advised where the crop is to be used for hay. Samples gladly furnished, showing you the purity and germination of our Sudan Grass Seed. Price on application.



SUDAN GRASS



Field of Red Kafir Corn

are uniformly larger and of better shape than the older types of White Kafir.

Prices 25c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-lb. lots, 9c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 8c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, market price.

White Kafir The stalks grow from 4 to 7 feet high, making a straight upright plant. On account of irregular growth of plant and head it is not quite as valuable for grain crop as the Dwarf Blackhull type.

Prices 20c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-lb. lots, 7c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 6c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, market price.

Red Kafir The growth is taller than the white, stalks are more slender and juicy. The heads are long, compact and grow erect, frequently measuring 1½ to 2 feet. The seed is red, somewhat smaller than that of the white; hard and brittle. Produces a good yield on poor land. Ripens a few days earlier than the white variety.

Prices 20c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-lb. lots, 8c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 7c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, market price.

WHITE MILO

Considering the ability of White Milo to throw out suckers from the main seed plant, we believe our customers will secure heavier yields of grain if they will not plant the seed very close in the row. The rows should be at least 3½ feet apart and we would prefer 4 feet.

Be sure the ground is warm before you plant the seed. The nature of White Milo seed demands well cultivated, warm soil in order that it may make its development without a setback caused by cold nights or cold ground.

White Milo is a very heavy yielder. Grows 4 to 5½ feet high. White Milo is a non-saccharine belonging to the duhrra family. It has the ability to send out a number of suckers from the main stalk, each forming a head of grain. The kernels of White Milo are soft and make excellent feed for all kinds of animals and fowls and may be fed whole or ground. White Milo should be cultivated and harvested the same as kafir, except the rows should be 3½ to 4 feet apart and the seed planted at least 18 inches apart in the rows. 2 to 3 pounds of White Milo is sufficient to plant an acre.

Prices—25c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10-lb. lots, 12c per lb.; 25-lb. lots, 10c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 9c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, market price.

SORGHUM OR CANE SEED FOR FORAGE

Recleaned—Free from Trash and Dirt.

Every year the sowing of Sorghum in the Southwest for forage and hay crops becomes more general. Can be sown either alone or mixed with cowpeas. Planted in drills 3½ feet apart, use 3 to 5 pounds per acre, or about a bushel (50 lbs.) broadcasted for forage; if sown broadcast with peas use about ½ bushel (25 lbs.) with one bushel of peas. It pays to fertilize sorghum heavily, the increased yield more than paying for the fertilizer. Every bushel of sorghum which we send out is thoroughly recleaned and free from trash, stems and dirt.

Early Amber Sorghum Early variety exclusively for forage crop either alone or broadcasted with peas. Fodder quality.

Early Orange Larger than Amber, maturing ten days later, and largely grown for forage. Fodder quality.

Red Top Sorghum Later, larger producer, smaller stalks, more leaves than Amber or Orange and better drought resister than Amber or Orange. Growing in favor in the Southwest. Fodder quality.

Lamar, Colo., Route B., April 15, 1918.
Ross Bros. Seed Co.:

Dear Sirs—We received our seed which we ordered from you and are well pleased with it. The Sumac cane seed was so clean and even grade.

Please send us your pink list as we will need milo, feterita, orange cane, millet, etc.

Yours truly,

OSCAR C. MEYERS.

KAFIR CORN

An excellent fodder plant. Grows from four to seven feet high, making a straight upright growth. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, and making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and mules. For fodder, sow 1 to 1½ bushels per acre broadcast, if in drills, to be cultivated, plant 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

We realize the importance of selling good qualities of Kafir. Our Dwarf Blackhull White Kafir will produce a crop in a less number of days than the ordinary types of Kafir which are now being grown in Kansas and Oklahoma. It will also produce a larger crop of grain which is especially desirable in many districts in the central and southwestern part of the United States.

Dwarf Blackhull White Kafir

Is the result of careful selection extending over a number of years, and which has produced a type of uniform dwarf growth. The plants range from 3½ to 5 feet in height, depending somewhat on quality and condition of the soil and weather conditions. The heads



Head of Pinkhull White Kafir—See p. 5.

Sacks extra at 65c each for cotton seamless or 35c each for heavy jutes, and will contain 150 pounds when filled.

YELLOW MILO

Dwarf Straight-Neck Yellow Milo This is a heavy yielding variety of Milo; 90 per cent of the heads grow erect instead of bended. The stalks grow 3½ to 4 feet high. Seed heads often weigh 3-4 pound when ripe. On account of its dwarf habit, it should be planted in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart, and 1 foot apart in the row. Milo should be planted about the middle of May; cultivate the same as kafir.

Crop very small, unable to quote price we are willing to protect throughout the season. Ask for prices.

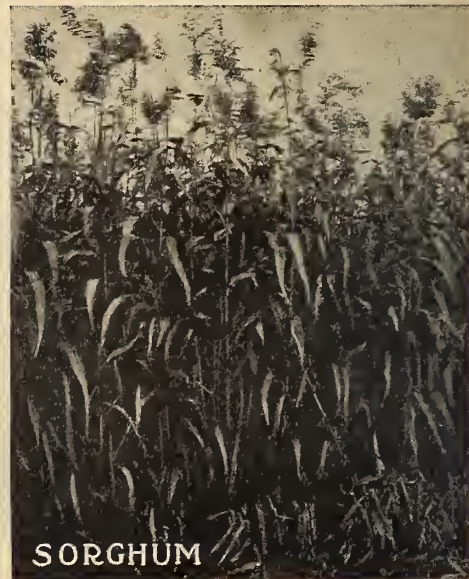
Dwarf Crook-Neck Yellow Milo An improvement on the old variety of Milo; grows 4 to 5 feet high, while the old variety grew 8 to 10 feet high. The Dwarf Crook-Neck Milo is very similar to the Dwarf Straight-Neck Milo, the seeds having same appearance and feeding value.

Prices—25c per lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-lb. lots, 9c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 8c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, market price.

Sacks extra on 25-lb. lots or more at 65c each for cotton seamless or 35c each for heavy jute and will contain 150 pounds when filled.



Head of White Milo



SORGHUM

FETERITA—A SURE DROUTH RESISTER

Feterita grows about five feet high on an average, and a crop of it growing looks very much like a crop of kafir or dwarf white milo. The heads grow up straight like kafir and are a little larger around but not quite so long. The grain is white like kafir and about twice the size. The grain is softer than kafir or milo grain and is liked better by all kinds of stock. Feterita matures from 20 to 40 days earlier than kafir and is therefore well adapted to countries with short seasons, or can be sown as a second crop where the seasons are long, after the wheat or oats crop has been harvested. After being tested it has been found a much greater drouth resister than kafir or milo.

METHOD OF PLANTING

Feterita should be planted in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and the seed should be dropped from 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. One bushel (56 pounds of seed) will plant as far in acreage as the same amount of kafir seed. When Feterita gets up about 5 inches high, each plant puts out from 4 to 10 sucker plants and each of these sucker plants grows up the same as the main plant. On account of this suckering habit with Feterita, it should be planted a little thinner than kafir or milo. The suckering habit with this plant also accounts for the great yield of this crop.

Dwarf ESSEX Rape

Where there are hogs there should also be Dwarf Essex Rape.

Under favorable circumstances, Dwarf Essex Rape is ready for pasture in six weeks from the time of sowing. One acre of good rape will carry a flock of a dozen sheep for two months. One of the experiment stations found that an acre of rape produced as much gain on pigs when used as a pasture crop along with grain as 56 bushels of corn would do. In addition to this feeding value of rape, the hogs were found to be stronger and gained more rapidly after the rape pasture than the ones which had been fed on grain alone. A plant with as great feeding value as rape should find a welcome on all farms where hogs are raised. An acre of rape in the experiment equaled much more than an average acre of corn and the cost of producing was much less, and the cost of harvesting was nothing, as it was done by the pigs.



Feterita



One Plant Dwarf Essex Rape

BROOM CORN

Broom Corn belongs to the same plant family as Cane, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Jerusalem Corn, Shallu, etc. It is divided into two groups, known as Dwarf and Standard. There are a great many names given to Broom Corn, which are due to localities in which they are grown.

Standard This variety growing from 12 to 15 feet high requires a different manner of gathering heads. The tall stalks are broken at a height of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet from the ground

and two rows are brought together in V-shape form so that the heads protrude just beyond the outside of the row or "table," as it is generally called.

Prices—25c lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 to 25 lbs., 16c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs., 15c lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., $14\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; 100 lbs. and over, \$14.00.

Sacks extra at 30c each for heavy jutes, or 65c each for cotton seamless.

Dwarf This variety grows from 4 to 6 feet in height and as the head is partly inclosed in the sheath or "boot" of the upper leaf, it is found more convenient to pull the heads.

Prices—25c lb., postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 to 25 lbs., 16c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs., 15c lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., $14\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; 100 lbs. and over, \$14.00.

Sacks extra at 35c each for heavy jutes, or 65c each for cotton seamless.

TIME OF PLANTING BROOM CORN.

The seed should not be planted until the soil has become quite warm, as the plant makes rather slow progress the first two or three weeks, after which time it grows rapidly. Most growers plant between May 15th and July 15th. In localities having long growing seasons, it may be desirable to plant so that the crop will be ready for harvest at the season when dry weather is most likely to prevail. Where the acreage is extensive it is best to plant various fields at intervals of a week or ten days apart, so that all the fields will not blossom at the same time and can be harvested when in proper condition.

The late planting of broom corn sometimes makes it desirable for replacing wheat, corn or oats or other crops that for some reason or other have failed.

It can be planted either by surface planting or listing. Either of these methods will give good results. And $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of well matured seed is sufficient quantity to plant an acre.

The seed of the Dwarf variety is usually planted in rows 36 inches apart and enough seed is used to secure a stand of one plant every 8 to 10 inches apart in the row.

The Standard variety is planted in the same manner, except that the rows should be spaced 42 inches apart.

Book on How to Grow Broom Corn Free.

Mendota, Tex., March 6, 1917.

Ross Bros., Wichita, Kan.:

Dear Sirs—Last year I planted your seed and had good crops—the best in the country, and as you have no agent that I know of close, I will ask you to please mail me a catalog and prices, as I want your seed to plant this year if possible to get them. It may be I will be able to sell a few orders, as there has been several people asked where I got my seed last year.

Wishing to hear from you soon.

Yours,

O. P. LISTON.



"Paw, oh, Paw, don't you hurt yourself plantin' those peas!"

GRASS SEEDS

As prices on Grass Seeds fluctuate, we are unable to name firm prices in this book. Shall appreciate your inquiries which will receive prompt attention. **Please mention quantity and variety on which you desire quotations.**

Orchard Grass

A most valuable grass for pasture and hay land and on account of its earliness very valuable for permanent pastures, as it furnishes the first green bite in the spring, and the last in the fall, is quick to recover from close cropping and even thrives better the more it is cropped. Gives rich pasture till late in the fall. It will stand the drouth. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. Will grow on almost all kinds of land. Sow 15 to 22 lbs. per acre.

Meadow Fescue

(Also known as English Blue Grass.)

We regard this as one of the most valuable grasses for it adapts itself to different conditions of soil and climate, thriving luxuriantly in all parts of the United States and Canada. It produces a great amount of early and late feed of good quality and yields heavily. As a pasture grass it is particularly valuable, being one of the earliest in spring and latest in fall, and rarely freezes out or winter-kills. It grows well on wet or dry bottoms, hillsides and uplands, gravelly and loamy lands and clays. About 18 to 22 lbs. of seed should be sown per acre.

Timothy

As a crop to cut for hay, Timothy is probably surpassed by no other grass now cultivated. If sown alone it requires 12 to 18 pounds per acre. It is usually sown with other grasses about one-half to one-third of the above amount. Can be sown in either Fall or Spring. Timothy seed is one of our specialties, we sell many carloads of seed annually to other seed houses besides the great quantities required for our regular trade. Our Timothy Seed is of superior quality and will suit the most critical buyer.

Bromus Inermis

(Also known as Brome Grass.)

Bromus Inermis has proved a great success. It forms a leafy, compact turf and does well for pasture and hay. It makes hay of about the same quality as Timothy and yields well. It stands drought the best of any of our cultivated grasses. It starts growth early in the spring and remains green a little longer than do most grasses. Sow 18 to 25 lbs. per acre.

Bermuda Grass

Very fine for binding loose and dry soils. The habits of this grass is to set roots at each joint that touches the ground, thereby forming a complete sod. Furnishes excellent pasture. **Is decidedly a summer grass**, as it does not start off until ground is thoroughly warm in the spring, and turns to a buff color after killing frost in the fall. We believe this grass will help solve the pasture question during the hot dry summer months. Sow during May, June or July. Also valuable in some sections as a lawn grass. Sow 3 to 5 pounds to the acre.

Kentucky Blue Grass

The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre for meadows; for lawns, 100 to 140 pounds per acre.

Perennial Rye Grass

This variety is used exclusively for pastures and lawns; succeeds well in shady places. Has given excellent satisfaction wherever tried. It is especially adapted for pastures, as it will endure close cropping, and is of strong and quick successive after-growth. English Rye Grass produces an abundance of foliage, which remains bright and green throughout the season, and for this reason is much used for Lawn Grass Mixtures. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre.



Red Top or Herd's Grass

Fancy Solid Seed.

This is well adapted to the Southwest. Suitable for meadow and pasture mixture, or for use in lawn making. Adapts itself to any soil, but produces best results on moist, rich soils, where it grows 2 to 2 1/2 feet high. Often sown with Timothy and Clover, and outlasts both. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre for lawns. For pastures, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

The Millets

Golden Millet Grows very rank, generally 3 to 4 feet high. Far superior to Common Millet, both in quality and yield, but about two weeks later. Drouth resistant and 3 to 4 tons per acre. Sow 35 to 50 lbs. per acre. Price will be quoted on request.

Common Millet The earliest of the commonly-grown varieties; very drouth resistant, and will give fair returns on poorer soils. Hay produced from this variety of Millet is not as coarse as some of the other Millets and feeders prefer it on this account. Will quote price on request.

Japanese or Billion Dollar Grass Well adapted to wet or low grounds. Produces large amounts of hay, 5 to 8 tons per acre. Will produce hay crop in 6 to 10 weeks; 4 to 7 feet high. Will quote price on request.

Siberian Millet Regarded as one of the best varieties for general cultivation in Western states. Matures about same as Common Millet. Its abundant growth, leafy character of stalks and drouth resistant qualities has brought it into favor in the Northwest. Will quote prices on request.

Flax

Is a profitable crop in some parts of Kansas. Sow 1/2 bushel to the acre. Market price variable. Write us for quotations.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower Very large heads. Often 15 to 20 inches in diameter, high feeding value for poultry, as it is cheaply grown and an excellent food to increase egg production. It is being more generally planted where its feeding value is understood. Can be sown any time from early spring until July. Plant 3 pounds of seed per acre in drills the same as corn. *Lb., 25c, postpaid.*

Japanese Buckwheat This variety has been grown here with good results. It is early and very productive; the kernels are larger than any other variety of Buckwheat, of a rich, dark-brown color. Sow 1/2 bushel seed to the acre. *Lb., 15c, postpaid.* Price variable. Write for quantity prices.

Mansury Barley It is an early six-rowed variety with strong, bright straw. Bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain; ripens medium early. Sow two bushels to the acre. Market price variable. Will quote price on request.

Red Texas Oats Largely grown in this state; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper; makes a very heavy grain. Will quote prices upon receipt of inquiry.



Cried Mrs. Jehosophat Strong:
"Come Hos, this late rising is wrong;
If you want to be fed,
Get right out of that bed
To the garden bed where you belong."

SEED CORN

Plant More Corn.

Corn is one of the grains that will bring high prices for at least the next year or two and we by all means recommend to our customers the planting of more corn. If you are not raising enough corn for your own feed and with a surplus to sell you are overlooking one of your best opportunities for profit. Our seed corn is carefully selected, and you cannot go wrong on any of the varieties we are offering.

On account of this catalog being printed early we are unable to name prices on SEED CORN and many other kinds of Farm Seeds. Our Pink Price List will be mailed regularly to those who wish it, and your inquiry for prices and samples will receive prompt attention.

Our quotations are per hundred pounds. A bushel of shelled corn weighs 56 lbs.

If you can make two selections (and give us permission to ship second choice), it will probably save delay in filling your order.

Sacks cost extra at 65c each for cotton seamless, and will contain 140 pounds shelled corn when filled.

Extra Early Flint Corn

Sanford's Early White Flint This standard variety is considered the best flint corn on the market. The ears are of unusual length, 12 to 15 inches long, and handsome shape, flinty white color. Plants of sturdy, vigorous growth; leaves are very broad and succulent, and it is therefore of great value for fodder and ensilage, as well as for a grain crop. Stalks usually produce 2 or 3 long ears.

Squaw Corn The well-known old-fashioned blue and white flint Squaw Corn. One of the earliest corns, excellent for early feed, also ensilage. Stalks usually produce two ears of well-filled, good quality corn.

Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn (85 days) This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks; each stalk bearing one to three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder and shelled corn than common corn. It contains a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn. Also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre.

Sweet Corn and Pop Corn are listed on page 14. Every farmer should plant some of these corns for early feed as well as for eating purposes.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Longfellow Dent (90 days)—Most extra early sorts are too "nubbiny," but this new variety is of unusual length, the ears ranging from 10 to 12 inches long, well



Longfellow Yellow Dent Seed Corn

filled with small yellow kernels. Its peculiar shape, which is different from any other variety, suggests the name. This corn is a sure cropper and heavy yielder. Stalks are of medium height, strong and not easily blown down.

Gold Mine This variety has everywhere received the most cordial endorsement as one of the best and most profitable varieties. It is early, ripening in about 100 days, ears of good size, color a bright golden yellow; grain is very deep, cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly as soon as ripe. Seventy pounds of ear corn will make about sixty pounds of shelled corn; and in hauling to market it weighs out considerably more to the wagon load than common varieties.

Kansas Sunflower Corn (90 days)—This is the largest Early Yellow Corn we know of, ears averaging 10 inches in length and about 2 inches in diameter, weighing 1 pound and upwards. The ears are uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It is early, maturing in 90 days. Stalks grow about 8 feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantity of fodder. We can recommend it highly to anybody who wants a large, early yellow corn.

Pride of the North The very earliest Yellow Dent Field Corn, and can be successfully grown farther North than any other Dent variety. Matures perfectly in 90 days, and is very frequently safe from frost in less time. Very hardy, ears of good size, cob small, kernels set closely on cob, and are long and compact. This variety is planted quite largely for early crop to feed stock while yet green. If you have trouble in getting your corn to mature, plant Pride of the North.

Leaming (100 days)—A rich deep, golden color, slightly tapering ears well filled at the butt and tip. The ears range from 8 to 10 inches long, and from 7 to 8 inches in circumference, weighing 12 to 17 ounces each. Each ear has 16 to 24 rows of kernels which are broad, deep and thick.



Hickory King Seed Corn

York, Neb., Mar. 12, 1918.

Ross Bros. Seed Co.:

Dear People:—Our order in both garden and flower seeds last year was so very satisfactory that we are rushing an order today to you for the first needed seeds. Will no doubt follow with another in a couple of weeks. Please get these out at once.

MRS. F. E. VALENTINE.

SEED CORN—Continued
REID'S YELLOW DENT

This variety is medium to early, maturing in from 115 to 120 days. The stalk is medium in size, about 7 or 8 feet in height and only medium leafy.

The ears are from 10 to 10½ inches in length and from 7¼ to 7½ inches in circumference, lemon-yellow in color and borne on a very small shank. The kernels are medium to narrow, slightly wedge shaped, with a tendency to round off at the tips, and of medium depth. The butts are usually well rounded out over the end.

The tips are rather abruptly pointed, usually well covered, but the kernels over them often become more or less "shotty" and the rows somewhat indistinct. The cob is very small and of a deep blood red color. This variety matures a high per cent of good marketable, corn in the field, and having a small shank, it is easily harvested.

Yellow Dent (100 days)—The stalks range from 7 to 9 feet in height, well supplied with foliage. One of the earliest yellow dent varieties; the ears average 7 to 10 inches long, 7 to 7½ inches in circumference and contain 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels of orange-yellow color set on a small red cob.

WHITE VARIETIES

Boone County White The most popular white dent corn; it has been very highly bred and is of extra large size. The stalks grow from 10 to 12 feet high with an abundance of foliage; ears measuring 10 to 12 inches long, containing 16 to 24 rows. Cob of medium size, white in color. The kernels are pearl white, moderately smooth, solid and with a large germ. Maturation with us in 100 days. The corn produces a fine white meal and is a fine milling corn. We have a large supply of fine, well matured seed of this excellent variety to offer our customers at a reasonable price.

Hickory King (100 days)—The cob is so small and the grain is so large that when an ear is broken in half, one grain will nearly cover the entire end of the cob. Nearly all of the stalks bear two ears, and we consider it one of the best white corns grown. It ripens in from 100 to 110 days from time of planting.

Johnson County White Dent (105 days)—The shape of the ears is cylindrical to within 2 inches of the tip, then slightly tapering; white kernels and cob. Kernels uniform and wedge-shaped, ears averaging about 10 inches in length, circumference 7½ to 8 inches, very little space between rows and makes a very high per cent of shelled corn.

Silver Mine (95 days)—This variety is a sure cropper, very early, deep grain; grows 7 to 8 feet high, good size ears of pure white; has heavy foliage and produces an enormous amount of fodder as well as corn.

Mexican June Corn (100 days)—The stalks grow from 11 to 15 feet high, with considerable foliage on upper half of stalk. The stalk is very heavy, to the ears, which usually grow about 4 feet below the tassel; fully two-thirds of the stalks will produce 2 ears each. The ears average 7 to 11 inches in length, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, with deep, thick, white kernels, closely set on small white cob. Should not be planted before the 5th of June in this latitude.

White Wonder Is considered king of the white varieties in the southwest. Stalks grow from 10 to 13 feet high and exceedingly thick; short and heavy joints and moderately thick from ear to tassel, which enables it to withstand heavy winds. Has broad, deep, white kernels set on a medium size white cob; ears range from 8½ to 11½ inches long. The foliage is abundant and the leaves are thick and broad, and start while the corn is young, which gives an unusual amount of moisture. Makes excellent fodder as well as a large grain crop.

MIXED DENT VARIETIES

Blue and White (90 days)—The farmers on the western plains have been able to grow this corn when other varieties have failed to produce a crop. The ears will range from 7½ to 10 inches long and measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference. The kernels are medium deep and as indicated by the name are blue, purplish and white.

Speckled Beauty (120 days)—The color is speckled red and yellow, sometimes a red ear, and frequently a yellow one. The breeding has produced a uniformly large cylindrical ear, well filled at the butt and tip. The ears range 9 to 11 inches long, and 7½ to 8 inches in circumference. Each ear has 16 to 20 rows of broad, deep, thick kernels. The kernels are set on red cob



White Wonder Seed Corn

of medium size with rather large shank. The stalks range 9 to 12 feet high, are rather heavy, furnishing abundant foliage for fodder. Hot winds and drouth do not affect it as seriously as some other varieties.

Bloody Butcher (90 days)—This is an excellent variety of an extra early maturing corn. Is a great favorite, and is extensively grown in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, Michigan and states of high altitude, and where seasons are short and frost early. It is a large yielder among the early sorts, always making safely in 90 days or less time. It has great tenacity to resist and withstand unfavorable conditions, such as extreme heat, cold, wet or dry weather.

CANNOT Get Along WITHOUT OUR CATALOG

Bentonville, Ark., Feb. 25, 1918.
Ross Bros.:

Dear Sirs—Will you please send us your seed catalogue and prices.

We have moved back on the farm and cannot get along without your catalogue. We have bought seed from you before and found them all O. K.

Your friend,
A. A. KOON.



After J. N. Darling, in New York Tribune.

Ross Brothers' High Grade Flower Seeds

In Beds or Borders a little expenditure in flower seed will greatly improve your home grounds.



Our carefully revised list of species and varieties of merit, contains chiefly those of comparatively easy culture. A small sum expended for seeds of any of these flowers will bring full measure of enjoyment and satisfaction to the purchaser. In general, the finest garden effects are produced by mass-displays, especially where the plants are set in borders or where the flowers will have backgrounds of shrubbery or fence. The present tendency in this country to bring hardy perennials into more general cultivation is encouraging, for it attests an increasing love of flowers among the people, but this trend should in no way cause annuals to decline in popular favor. Both groups are indispensable; the perennials for permanent effects; the annuals for variety and bright colors.

Half Hardy Perennials and Biennials

It is usually best to start seeds of these plants indoors, but they may be sown in the open like those of hardy varieties.

Starting Plants Indoors Any fine, sandy loam will answer, but if possible make a mixture of equal parts of light soil, leaf-mould and sand. Boxes, two or three inches deep, shallow pots, and seed pans, filled to one-third their depth with small pieces of broken crockery or other coarse material, to insure good drainage, are satisfactory containers; fill them with soil to within about three-fourths of an inch of the top, pressing the soil down firmly, and water thoroughly a day before sowing. Distribute the seeds evenly but not too thickly, cover not over an eighth of an inch deep, and press the soil down upon them with the hands or a piece of board; then water with fine spray. It is a good plan to cover each seed pan or flat with a sheet of newspaper, until after germination, to prevent the soil from drying out too rapidly, but see to it that plenty of air gains admittance. Keep in a sunny window near the glass in a temperature of from sixty to seventy degrees; water carefully when necessary, and when the seedlings begin to grow transplant into two-inch pots or set them an inch or more apart each way in other shallow boxes or pans. It may be necessary to transplant a second time before the weather is suitable for setting out.

situation, dig the ground deeply and mix plenty of manure or fertilizer with the soil, raking out all loose stones and tufts of roots or grass. When the surface is smooth and firm, the bed is ready for planting.

Seed Sowing Seeds should be sown in pulverized soil and covered lightly to a depth equal to about three times their diameter. Exceedingly small seed often do not need covering; pressing them into the soil with a board is sufficient.

Subsequent Care After the seed is sown little care is required beyond occasional watering and weeding, with enough loosening of the soil so that the plants may receive the full benefit of rains and dews.

Hardy Annuals Plants of this class are of the simplest culture. Seeds should be sown out of doors as early in spring as the ground can be prepared properly. Frequently a second sowing is made a week or two later, to insure a longer flowering-season.

Half-Hardy Annuals The seeds of these plants require a higher ground-temperature for germination than the preceding, hence they should be sown later, usually during the latter part of May.

Tender Annuals These seeds are sown indoors about March 1st, and the plants set out in the garden when the ground is thoroughly warm and the weather settled.

Hardy Perennials and Biennials These may be treated like Hardy Annuals; or the seeds may be sown in July or August and the plants covered, after frost sets in, with a light litter of leaves or straw.

Out-of-Door Culture

Preparation of the Soil Needless to say, thorough preparation of the soil is the first essential of successful flower-culture. Choose a sunny

beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the Aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.

418. Vick's Early Branching Rosy Red.—After years of development and training, this beautiful new Aster, Vick's Early Branching Rosy Red, is here introduced to the American flower-loving public. This is positively a new color in Asters. Nothing like it in any other class. Darker than rose, lighter than crimson, no trace of yellow or magenta; just a beautiful rosy red.

The plants are more vigorous and the flowers larger than those of any other shade of red. While the general habit of the plant and its season of bloom easily identify it with Vick's Early Branching Aster, the

flowers, in shape, are about midway between the closely-folded, regular formed, massive blooms of Early Branching and the large, loose, fluffy, wide-petaled flowers of the Mikado type. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

419. Vick's Pink Enchantress.—Immense flowers of a soft, delicate pink, are borne on strong, upright plants. The color although very delicate does not fade. In size the flowers are equal to those of the largest Branching Asters. The flowers are made up of broad petals, loosely arranged, and the effect is indescribably soft and pleasing. The plants are tall and strong. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

420. Vick's Lavender Gem.—When first open the flower is an exquisite pale (Continued on next page.)

Asters

This splendid fall favorite of our grandmother's garden still continues to beautify our garden and should be sown more generally, it being perfectly hardy and easily grown.

Culture.—The Aster is hardy and easily grown. Sow seed in the open ground in May for August and September blooms, or in March or April in cold frames for earlier bloom. The seed should be covered about 1/4 inch in good, rich soil. When the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug, well prepared beds. Asters must not be planted in freshly manured soil nor in soil that has been planted to Asters for two or three years previous. Unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes are

ASTERS—Continued.

lavender, which deepens with age. In structure, it is always full double, and bears a large proportion of long, partly tubular florets, which are irregularly cut and slashed, so that it looks like a ragged Chrysanthemum. The flowers are borne in profusion on long, slender, wiry stems. The plant is erect and of medium height, branching close to the ground. It is classed with the early sorts. *Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.*

Early Branching Aster

The plants of the Early Branching Aster attain the size and vigor of the famous Late Branching, but blossoms from ten days to two weeks earlier. The many branches are free from side buds, the whole strength of the plant being given to the development of extra large, perfectly formed flowers on long, stiff stems, making them especially desirable for vases, for exhibition, or for sale.

- 421. White.
- 422. Shell Pink.
- 423. Lavender.
- 424. Lavender Pink.
- 425. Rose.
- 426. Crimson.
- 427. Dark Violet.
- 428. Purple.
- 429. Mixed Colors.

Pkt., 10c. A packet each of any three colors, 25c.

Vick's Triumph Comet Asters

A magnificent new class of mid-season Asters with extra long stems and large, fluffy, full, double flowers of the finest type.

- 430. White.
- 431. Lavender.
- 432. Shell Pink.
- 433. Lavender Pink.
- 434. Rose.
- 435. Purple.

Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c. Collection of the six colors, 65c.

Queen of the Market Asters

Largely grown by commercial florists for cut flowers and for early market. The plants have an open, spreading habit, and for large, double flowers have a loose and graceful appearance. Seed should be sown quite early in the house.

- 436. White.
- 437. Pink.
- 438. Lavender.
- 439. Rose.
- 440. Crimson.
- 441. Scarlet.
- 442. Light Blue.
- 443. Dark Blue.
- 444. Mixed Colors.

Pkt., 10c.

445—Mixed Asters All classes and colors mixed in great variety. *Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.*

Vick's Rochester Asters

The plants of Vick's Rochester Asters, like those of the late branching variety, are large and strong, with many long branches. Their flowers have, in common with others of the Comet type, petals that are very long and narrow, and gracefully recurved, giving them a lightness and grace that make them the most artistic of all Asters. The immense size of these flowers—they are the largest Asters now in cultivation—their artistic beauty, delicacy of coloring, and freedom of bloom, make this variety the superior of any Asters of its class heretofore offered to the public.

- 446. Shell Pink.
- 447. White.
- 448. Lavender.
- 449. Purple.
- 450. Lavender Pink.

Pkt., 20c; 2 pkts., 35c.

Semple's Giant Branching Asters

These admirable Asters give late flowers, blooming just before the Chrysanthemums.



Vick's Early Branching Rosy Red Aster

The flowers are large, borne on long stems and are rich and showy. Petals both long and broad and more or less twisted and curled.

- 451. White.
- 452. Shell Pink.
- 453. Lavender Pink.
- 454. Lavender.
- 455. Rose.
- 456. Rosy Carmine.
- 457. Crimson.
- 458. Purple.
- 459. Dark Violet.
- 460. Mixed Colors.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

Late Branching Asters

The flowers of the Late Branching Asters are of immense size. The globe-shaped flower, magnificently beautiful in its exquisite, perfect, fluffy Peony-like form. The flowers are borne in great profusion on long stems, frequently two feet in length, which characteristic makes flowers of this class especially valuable for cut-flower purposes. The plants are of strong growth, often covering a space three feet in diameter.

Seed sown in pots or boxes in March or April and transplanted to the outdoor bed in May or June will provide a wealth of bloom in August and September.

- 461. Shell Pink.
- 462. Lavender Pink.
- 463. Lavender.
- 464. Rose.
- 465. Rosy Carmine.
- 466. Crimson.
- 467. Scarlet Gem.
- 468. Purple.
- 469. Dark Violet.
- 470. Peerless Pink.
- 471. Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Single Flowering Chinese Aster

Very effective in beds or borders, and offer a pleasing change to the innumerable double sorts.

472. Mixed Colors—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

Cornflower Aster

(Stokesia)

473. Cayanea.—Perennial, 2 ft. Bears from twenty to thirty handsome lavender

blue corn flower-like blossoms from July until frost. *¼ oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.*

Ageratum

(Floss Flower)

A grand border plant; flowers remaining in bloom through the summer. A few plants of this delightful little flower will soon cover a good-sized flower bed, as the plants when well started extend themselves rapidly and soon become a mass of dazzling flowers. We don't know of a flower anywhere better suited to the border or for window boxes than this delightful little flower. Set the dwarf sorts 10 inches apart and they soon make a low mass of charming flowers.

474. Princess Victoria Louise.—Six in. Dwarf Ageratums. Sky blue flowers with white centers. *Pkt., 10c.*

475. Mexicanum Coeruleum.—One and one-half ft. Blue. *¼ oz., 10c; pkt., 5c.*

476. Swanley Blue Mexicanum.—Dwarf, blue. *¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.*

477. Imperial Dwarf Mixed.—Eight in *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.*

Alyssum

478. Sweet Alyssum.—A hardy annual so well known and such a general favorite that it is scarcely necessary to call special attention to it here. It is of the easiest culture both indoors and out, and is suitable alike for beds and edging in summer or for growing in pots and boxes for winter blooming. It will stand considerable cold in the open ground and may be sown early; it blooms throughout the entire season until destroyed by hard frost. For winter flowering sow the seeds in August or September. *½ oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.*

Amaranthus

Very striking plants on account of their beautiful varicolored foliage and peculiar mode of blossom. The leaves are always largest when plants are grown on rich soil, but rather poor soil enhances the coloring. The seed can be sown in the house, or in a hotbed, and transplanted to the place where wanted for effect. Half-hardy Annual.

479. Caudatus.—(Love Lies Bleeding.) Three feet. Blood-red, drooping. *Pkt., 5c.*

480. Currentus.—(Prince's Feather.) Dark red feathery flowers. *Pkt., 5c.*

AMARANTHUS—Continued.

481. Tricolor.—(Joseph's Coat.) Two and one-half feet. Leaves red, yellow and green. *Pkt., 5c.*

Anthemis.—See Daisy.

Antirrhinum.—See Snapdragon.

Baby's Breath

(Gypsophilla)

Bushy, free-blooming plants, producing great numbers of small white flowers in loose, graceful panicles. They are especially valuable in making bouquets.

482. Elegans Grandiflora Alba.—(Angel's Breath)—This is an improved large-flowering, pure white, easy to grow strain. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply of beautiful blossoms. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.*

483. Elegans Carminea.—Carmine. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.*

484. Elegans Rosea.—Soft pink. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.*

485. Paniculata.—(Baby's Breath)—Perennial, two feet. Blooms in July, and August. Small flowers on branched stems, so thick as to give the plants a white lace-like effect. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

Bachelor's Button

(Centaurea)

Of the easiest culture and produces an abundance of bright colored and beautifully formed flowers throughout a very long season. The strain of seed we offer embraces everything desired in color and form. Sow seed early outdoors and thin out the plants to six or eight inches apart, or in boxes in the house, and transplant when large enough.

486. Cyanus Minor.—(Cornflower)—Finest mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

487. Imperialis Mixed.—*Pkt., 15c.*

488. Moschata, Sweet Sultan.—Fine mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

489. Odorata Margaritae.—Pure white. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 35c.*

490. Victory.—Fine blue. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

491. Centaurea Gymnocarpa (Dusty Miller).—One foot. Foliage finely cut of silvery gray color, used for bedding. *Pkt., 10c.*

Balloon Vine.—See Climbing Vines.

Balsam

(Lady Slippers)

Magnificent summer and autumn flowering annuals. A rich sandy loam is most suitable for them. They must be kept well watered. If transplanted several times the plants have a tendency to dwarf and produce more double flowers. Seed may be started early indoors or outdoors in May. Balsams are not often given room for perfect development; they will easily cover 12 to 18 inches of space each way if given fair treatment and plenty of sunshine.

496. Double Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

497. Double Tall Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

498. Camellia-Flowered, Double, Finest Mixed.—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

Defiance Balsams

The flowers are of the largest size, double and full centered, with the broad petals finely reflexed (curved outward), as in the Camellia type. The individual flowers frequently measure two and a half inches across. The plants form symmetrical, well-branched, erect bushes, the branches being almost covered with the magnificent double flowers. Height two feet.

492. Pure White.

493. Pure Pink.

494. Chamois-Rose.

495. Royal Purple.

Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Balsam Apple.—See Climbing Vines.

Bellis.—See Daisy.

Bocconia.—See Poppy.

Brachycome.—See Daisy.

Browallia.—See Amethyst.

Bryonopsis.—See Climbing Vines.

Calampells.—See Climbing Vines.

Calliopsis

(Tickseed)

A species of very showy annual and perennial plants that are invaluable for garden decoration and cutting. They enhance the color of the garden by the wealth of bright yellow flowers, which is strengthened in some sorts by disks of rich crimson maroon and various shades of brown. The perennials are all hardy border plants and well worthy a place in every garden. The flowers last well when cut.

499. Goldenwave.—(Drummond.) Large, rich, golden-yellow flowers, with chestnut-brown centers, produced in great abundance. A border of this looks like a line of gold. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

500. Tinctori.—Golden-yellow, with garnet eye. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

501. Ross Brothers Special Dwarf Mixed.—Valuable for mixed beds and borders. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c; oz., 50c.*

502. Mixed.—All the choice Calliopsis in mixture. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.*

503. Coreopsis Lanceolata.—Two feet. Large orange-yellow flowers, much prized for cutting. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

504. Coreopsis Grandiflora.—Large yellow. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.*

Campanula.—See Canterbury Bell.

Canary Bird Vine.—See Climbing Vines.

Candytuft

(Iberis)

Very showy, branching annual plants that produce flowers which embrace nearly all shades of red, purple and white. A succession of sowings lengthens the season of bloom. Seed sown outdoors in spring will produce flowers from July until September. Is very effective for beds, borders, etc., and useful for pot culture during winter.

505. Amara White.—*Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.*

506. White Rocket or Spiral.—Large flowers. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.*

507. Dwarf Hybrids.—Finest mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

508. Mixed.—Tall and dwarf. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

Canterbury Bells

(Campanula)

Attractive and showy biennials, which succeed best in rich, well-drained soil. The

**Canterbury Bells**

bell-shaped flowers are of beautiful colors and are produced in amazing profusion, a thrifty plant being literally hidden under the blooms. As the plants grow to a considerable size, branching widely, care should be taken in setting them out to allow not less than two feet each way.

509. Carpatica Halbbell.—Nine inch. Blue. Very pretty, low growing, free flowering. *Pkt., 10c.*

510. Medium White.—*Pkt., 10c.*

511. Single Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

512. Double Mixed.—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.*

513. Pyramidals.—(The Chimney Bell-flower.) Four to five feet. A beautiful stately hardy plant, either for garden or pot culture. Blue flowers. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

514. Speculum.—Ten inches. Venus Looking Glass, fine for edging beds. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

Carnation

In the splendid strains of carnation we offer, a remarkably large percentage of the flowers will be more or less double. Gardeners who have been buying plants will find it decidedly to their advantage to sow seeds instead, especially now that we have such fine kinds blooming the first year from seed; these, although so much earlier than the old race of carnation, bear comparison with the best of them as to beauty, fragrance and productiveness. Carnations in the southwest rarely require any protection whatever, although it is generally worth while to throw around them a little loose litter in midwinter. Hardy Annual. One and one-half ft.

515. Marguerite.—Fine mixed. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

516. Marguerite.—White. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 65c.*

517. Marguerite.—Deep Scarlet. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 65c.*

518. Dachnfeldt's Prize.—Fine Double Mixed Carnations. Bloom the first summer. Lift and pot in September if wanted for winter flowering in the house. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.*

519. Chabaud's Everblooming.—A remarkable strain raised by a Carnation specialist in Southern France. Blooms in five months after being sown, and continues to flower indefinitely in the greatest profusion. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.*

Celosia.—See Cockscomb.

**CALLIOPOISIS**

Chrysanthemums

(Annual Varieties)

Chrysanthemums are very effective and showy plants for beds and borders, besides affording an immense material for cutting. Sow seed where the plants are wanted to bloom and thin out to 9 inches apart; earlier flowering plants can be had by sowing early in March in a cold frame, and transplanting when large enough.

520. Burrigeum (Lord Beaconsfield).—Tricolor Hybrids. The large single flowers are well formed and lasting, making a pretty appearance when used as a bedding plant. Fine for cut flowers. These hybrids were obtained from the well known Burrigeum variety and are decidedly better in all respects. *Pkt., 10c.*

521. Coronarium.—Double Fine Mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

522. Dunetti Album Plenum.—Double White. *Pkt., 10c.*

523. Hybridum Fl. Pl.—Double Finest Hybrids. *Pkt., 10c.*

524. Hybridum Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

525. Aurea Fl. Pl.—Double Yellow. *Pkt., 10c.*

526. Carinatum.—Single Mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 40c.*

527. Chrysanthemums.—Single and Double Mixed. *Pkt., 5c.*

Perennial Varieties.—See Daisy.

Cockscomb

(Celosia)

The Cristata sorts have become very popular for bedding; their beautifully formed, highly colored flowers are very attractive and effective. The Plumosa class is splendid in both foliage and flower, very suitable for vases, borders, etc.

Celosia Cristata

Dwarf Varieties

This showy annual is one of the most brilliant and effective of the summer and autumn bloomers. The flowers are borne in great masses of various shapes, from that of a cockscomb to that of a feather or plume. The colors are striking, from the most vivid red and crimson to the richest yellow and orange.

528. Cockscomb.—Eight to ten inches. Mixed, extra fine. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

529. Dwarf Mixed Cristata.—Extra fine, first quality. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.*



Cosmos

Celosia Plumosa

Tall Varieties

Hardy annual. These plants are extremely valuable for formal bedding. The flowers appear in the shape of cockscomb, out of a rosette of green or brown leaves. Make fine border plants and are attractive for pots. Seed can be sown under cover in early spring, transplanted out in May, or can be sown out of doors in May where they are to remain.

530. Pyramidalis Plumosa.—(Ostrich Plume) Two feet. Feathered varieties in all colors. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

Cobea.—See Climbing Vines.

Coix Lachrymae.—See Job's Tears.

Columbine

(Aquilegia)

This family is one of the most beautiful and popular among hardy perennials. The different varieties present an unusual wealth of color and form. For growing in borders or filling up bays in shrubbery they are unsurpassed. Seed sown in the house, in March will frequently produce bloom the same year. It is best, however, to sow seed out of doors when the ground warms up. Any ordinary garden soil is suitable for their growth. The flowers are fragrant.

531. Single Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

532. Double Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

533. All Sorts Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.*
Arctotis.—See Daisy.

Cosmos

Showy summer and autumn bloomers the flowers of which resemble the single Dahlia, although much more beautiful, owing to their daintiness. In rich soil the plant has a very luxuriant growth, and in such situations, the plants should not stand closer than three feet apart, eighteen inches being close enough in all cases. Few flowers have grown more into popularity in late years than the Cosmos, and we recommend it to all who have space for large plants in their gardens. Hardy annual. Four to five feet

534. Giant Flowering.—White. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.*

535. Giant Flowering.—Red. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.*

536. Lady Lenox.—White. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.*

537. Lady Lenox.—Pink. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.*

538. Giant Mixed.—Many colors. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.*

Early Flowering Cosmos.

Sow seed in open ground soon as danger of frost is over.

This strain produces its flowers from July until frost. It grows and blooms in the greatest profusion in any soil. Grace daintiness and brilliancy are the characteristics of this class. They are very pretty for vases and often last a week when cut.

539. Early Flowering.—White. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.*

540. Early Flowering.—Pink. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.*

541. Early Flowering.—Red. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.*

542. Early Flowering.—Mixed colors. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.*

Climbing Vines

The annual climbers are excellent to shade porches, cover stumps, fences and unsightly places. We are offering a special collection of these, some of which are bound to suggest themselves to everyone who wants shade, vines and flowers.



Columbine

543. Ross Brothers Collection Annual Climbers.

One regular five cents size packet each of the following:

Balsam Apple and Pear mixed.

Balloon Vine.

Bryonopsis.

Canary Bird Vine.

Cobea—Cup and Saucer Vine.

Cypress Vine, mixed.

Hyacinth Bean, mixed.

Ornamental Gourds, mixed.

Sweet Peas, Ross Brothers Superb mixed.

Wild Cucumber.

The 10 packets for 35c, postpaid.

544. Annual Climbers Mixed.—The above and many others. *Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.*

Aristolochia Siphon

545. Dutchman's Pipe.—One of the best climbing vines, with immense heart-shaped leaves of a deep rich green color, invaluable for covering walls and trellises. Flowers brownish purple. Hardy perennial. *Pkt., 10c.*

Balloon Vine

546. Balloon Vine.—(Cardiospermum Halicacabum). Climbing vine of rapid growth with white flowers and seed vessels which resemble miniature balloons. Light, warm soil suits them best. Hardy annual. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.*

Balsam Apple

547. Balsam Apple.—(Momordica). There is a little difference between this and the Balsam Pear, except in the shape of the fruit. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.*

Balsam Pear

548. Balsam Pear.—Vigorous climber, has handsome leaves, which give quick and dense shade for verandas, etc., and bears a small yellowish white flower. The orange-colored fruit, which is covered with warty protuberances, bursts open when ripe and turns back, showing bright red seeds. It is a really handsome vine and very interesting to those unfamiliar with it. Preserved in spirits, the ripe fruit is highly valued by old-fashioned people for its supposed value in healing cuts and bruises. Half-hardy annual. Twelve feet. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.*

Boston Ivy

549. Ampelopsis Vetchii.—Perennial climber. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

CLIMBING VINES—Continued.

Bryonopsis

550. Laciniosa.—Ten feet. A beautiful annual climber, of the gourd species with ivy-like pale green foliage and showy fruit, first green-striped white, turning when ripe to bright scarlet-striped white. *Pkt., 5c.*

Canary Bird Vine

551. Annual. fifteen to twenty feet. Clean, handsome foliage, with an abundance of bright canary-yellow blossoms; excellent window vine for winter. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.*

Clematis

552. Paniculata.—One of the finest hardy perennial climbers. Pure white fragrant flowers. The flowers are followed by pretty seed pods of bronzy-red. Twelve feet. *Pkt., 10c.*

Cobaea Scandens

553. Cup and Saucer Vine.—A magnificent climber, growing thirty feet and upwards, if planted in rich soil in a sunny situation. The flowers are large, symmetrical bells, which are light green when first opened and turn gradually to a fine purple-lilac. The foliage is also handsome, and makes a fine screen for porches or lattices of any kind. To secure germination of the seed, plant them edgewise in boxes of moist earth, giving no water until they have sprouted. A piece of glass or cloth will prevent evaporation while the seeds are starting. Tender perennial. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

Cypress Vine

554. Cypress Vine.—(Ipomoea Quamoclit.) One of the most popular of all summer climbers. The star-shaped flowers are small and thickly set in beautiful dark green foliage of fern-like appearance. Tender annual. Fifteen feet. Mixed colors. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.*

Dolichos

(Hyalanth Bean)

A rapid-growing, hardy annual climber



Kudzu Vine

with white or purple flowers which are followed by ornamental seed pods.

555. Princess Helen.—(Daylight) — Snow-white flowers followed by silvery white seed pods. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.*

556. Purple Soudan.—(Darkness) — Dark vines with rose-violet flowers, seed pods dark-red. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.*

557. All Colors Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.*

Moon Flower

(Ipomoea)

Popular rapid-growing climbers, remarkable for their showy flowers of pink, white, blue and scarlet colors. They are excellent vines for covering arbors, trellis, etc., their luxuriant foliage combined with their fragrant flowers forming a beautiful dense screen, twenty feet or more in height. Soak seed twenty-four hours before planting.

558. Bona Nox.—(Evening Glory)—Violet flowers, large and fragrant. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.*

559. Coccinea.—(Star Ipomoea)—Small scarlet flowers in great profusion. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

560. Mexicana Grandiflora Alba.—(White Moon Flower)—Black seed. Covered with large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Seeds should be started inside. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

561. Mexicana Grandiflora Giant Pink.—Soft lilac-pink flowers. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

562. Ipomoea.—Mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

Japanese Hop

(Humulus)

563. Japanese Hop.—Twenty feet. One of the most rapid growing annual ornamental climbers, green-leaved. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

564. Variegated Japanese Hop.—There is no harder climbing vine than the Japanese Hop. The foliage is splashed and streaked with white. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

Kudzu Vine

565. Pueraria Thunbergiana.—“Jack and the Bean Stalk.” A remarkably fast growing vine with large green leaves and clusters of pea-shaped flowers. When well established it will grow from forty to sixty feet in a season. The plant dies back to the ground in the winter. Hardy perennial. *Pkt., 10c.*

Mina

566. Lobata.—Half hardy annual climber; twelve feet. A climber of luxurious growth with tube-shaped flowers, produced in greatest profusion. The buds are first bright red, but change through orange-yellow to creamy-white when fully expanded. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.*

567. Sanguinea.—Twenty feet. The leaves resemble oak leaves, and the flowers are borne in large clusters, blood-red with yellow throat. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.*

Morning Glory

All members of this family are characterized by such extraordinary beauty of color that it is small wonder that the common name for them is “Morning Glory.” Although the flowers are so delicate in texture that they wither before the first touch of sunshine, the vine is the hardiest of our entire list of climbers, growing rapidly in a soil of any character. Unsightly objects may be thus transformed in a few weeks, but the flowers are of course useless for cutting. Hardy annual.

568. Japanese Fancy Fringed.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

569. Japanese Double Flowering.—Splendid mixture. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

570. Convolvulus Major.—The well known climber. Finest mixed. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.*

571. Imperialis.—Giant Japanese Morning Glory. Mixed. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.*



Shasta Daisy

Scarlet Runner Bean

572. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet and the beans of excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.*

Wild Cucumber

573. Echinocystis Lobata.—Rapid growing vine with bright green foliage and clusters of white flowers. One of the best annual climber for covering old fences, trellises, etc. Soak the seed in water for twenty hours before sowing. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.*

Daisies

Arctotis (African Daisy)

574. Grandis.—Annual. A remarkably handsome annual from Africa. It forms much branched bushes two to three feet high; its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals pale lilac-blue. It is easily grown from seed, and may be started in hotbed, in the house in March or April, or in the open ground in May, the seed germinating in about five days, and the plants may be expected to come into bloom early in July and continue until quite hard frost; being one of the rare flowers not injured by light frosts, and will be a mass of bloom long after the more tender flowers of the garden have passed away. It delights in a sunny situation. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

ANTHEMIS (Hardy Marguerite)

575. Kelwayi.—Perennial, two feet. A most satisfactory, hardy plant, bearing all summer, daisy-like golden-yellow blossoms. Excellent for cutting. *Pkt., 10c.*

BELLIS PERENNIS FL. PL.
(Double Daisy)

Biennial, six to eight inches. A low growing spring flowering plant, a companion to the pansy and forget-me-not. Loves a shady place and will reward the gardener with a mass of blossoms for succeeding years if left undisturbed.

576. Mixed Colors.—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.*

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)

Iberidifolia.—Annual. Twelve inches. Free-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers; suitable for edging, small beds or pot culture.

577. Blue.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c.*

578. Rose.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c.*

579. Mixed Colors.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c.*

SHASTA DAISY

Perennial Chrysanthemums, especially the Shasta Daisies, have come to stay in our gardens. They are conspicuous in mixed beds or grown in front of shrubbery and as

(Continued on next page.)

DAISIES—Continued.

a cut flower are without equal. They are easily raised from seed and in our latitude are most successfully treated as a biennial.

580. Shasta Daisy.—Pure white, early flowering. *Pkt., 10c.*

581. Leucanthemum.—Ox-Eye Daisy. Pure white. *Pkt., 5c.*

DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA
(African Gold Daisy)

582. Golden Star of the Veldt.—Annual, one foot. Rare and very showy annual from South Africa, which has become a great favorite on account of its very easy culture and beautifully colored flowers. Its Marguerite-like blossoms, produced in great profusion, are two and one-half to three and three-fourth inches in diameter. These are a unique, glossy, rich orange-gold, whose brilliant coloring is rendered more conspicuous by the dark surrounding the black zone. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.*

583. Aurantiaca Hybrida.—They vary in color from the purest white to red and bluish, white tints, sulphur, lemon, and bright golden yellow, light orange, reddish-yellow changing to pale salmon rose. *Pkt., 10c.*

Delphinium.—See Larkspurs.

Dianthus.—See Pinks.

Digitals.—See Foxglove.

Dimorphothea.—See Daisy.

Eschscholtzia.—See Poppies.

Euphorbia

586. Heterophylla.—(Mexican Fire Plant)—Two to three feet. Annual Poinsettia resembling in habit and color the beautiful hothouse poinsettia. The plants are of branching bushlike form, with smooth, glossy green leaves. About midsummer the center top leaves of each branch turn a vivid orange-scarlet. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

587. Variegata.—(Snow or the Mountain or Mountain Spurge)—Two feet. Remarkably distinct plant; very showy with its veined and edged white and green foliage. Planted to advantage in clumps in shrubbery and the branches when cut may be used in mixed bouquets. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

Everlastings

Large, full, double, daisy like flower heads with prominent centers and stiff overlapping scales. Produced in various shades of bright yellow and scarlet on stems of good length. Desirable as dried specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. For this purpose the flowers should be gathered when on the point of expanding. Sow early in the spring; thin to one foot apart each way. Hardy annual. Two to two and one-half feet high.

EVERLASTINGS—All Kinds

588. Mixed.—One to two feet tall. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

Foxglove

(Digitals)

Handsome ornamental hardy plants of stately growth. The seed, though small, germinates readily and the plants succeed well even in poor soil if given a half shady location. The spikes are often three to five feet long and thickly strung with scores of thimble-shaped flowers.

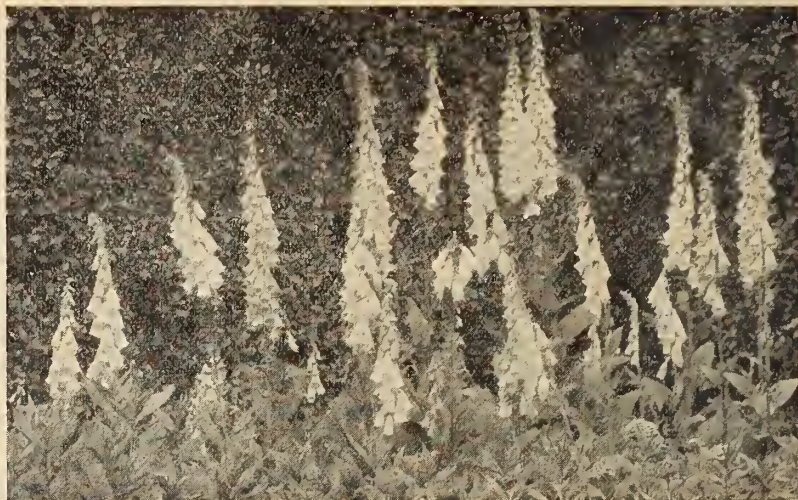
584. Gloxiniaeflora.—Very handsome flowers, much like a Gloxinia. Mixed colors. *Pkt., 5c.*

585. Purpurea.—Many colors mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

Forget-Me-Not

(Myosotis)

Half-hardy perennial, which flowers the first year from seed if sown early. Will bring forth lovely blossoms throughout the whole summer and fall, flowers are borne on long, stiff stems and of the most exquisite sky-blue with a delicate white center. They succeed best with moisture in a somewhat shaded position.

**Foxglove or Digitals**

589. Alpestris Blue.—(Forget-me-not) Trailing habit. *Pkt., 5c.*

590. Alpestris Rose.—Very beautiful rose colored flowers. *Pkt., 5c.*

591. Alpestris Royal Blue.—Rich indigo-blue flowers. The finest and most effective dark-blue variety; nine inches. *Pkt., 10c.*

592. Alpestris Mixed.—A mixture of blue, rose and white-flowered varieties. *Pkt., 5c.*

593. Arvensis.—Common Forget-me-not. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT
(Anchusa)

594. Capensis.—Annual, two feet. A rare and little known annual of great beauty which will thrive where scarcely anything else will grow. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.*

Four O'Clocks Mixed

(Mirabilis)

This handsome, well-known free-flowering garden favorite does well in any soil and under almost all conditions. Produces large flowers of many brilliant colors. The flowers are at the height of perfection during the afternoon. Height, two feet. Sow seed out doors where intended to bloom in May.

595. Longiflora Alba.—Sweet-scented. Flowers white and very fragrant. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.*

596. Mixed.—All sorts and colors. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.*

597. Dwarf Sorts.—Mixed colors; twelve inches. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.*

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

A family of most beautiful plants bearing many brilliantly colored flowers. The perennial varieties have many daisy-like blossoms, mostly in the yellow shades with dark centers. These annual varieties are very showy and are well adapted for garden decoration and cutting. One and one-half feet.

Annual Varieties

598. Picta.—Single mixed colors. One and one-half feet. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

599. Lorenziana.—A charming, profuse double-flowering strain. Mixed colors. One and one-half feet. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

Perennial Varieties

600. Grandiflora.—Two feet. Large flowering mixed. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

Godetia

Magnificent hardy annuals, producing numerous delicately-colored flowers; especially attractive when grown in masses. They thrive in shady places. One foot.

601. The Bride.—White and red. *Pkt., 5c.*

602. White Pearl.—Pure White. *Pkt., 5c.*

603. Godetia.—Mixed, many colors. *Pkt., 5c.*

604. Godetia Dwarf.—Mixed. *Pkt., 5c.*

Golden Glow

(Rudbeckia)

Free-flowering plants with large showy flowers, growing well in almost any soil or situation; good for cutting.

605. Bicolor Superba.—Fine free-flowering annual variety forming a dense bush and producing in great abundance on long stems its bright flowers. The disc is brown, the florets golden-yellow, with large velvety brown spots at the base. Very effective and useful for cutting. *Pkt., 10c.*

Golden Rod

(Solidago Latifolia)

Hardy perennial producing large heads of deep golden-yellow flowers, often more than a foot long; blooms late in the summer. Three feet.

606. American National Flower.—Hardy perennial, two to five feet. The well-known golden-yellow favorite. *Pkt., 10c.*

Gourds

(Ornamental)

Quick-growing, interesting annual climbers useful for covering arbors, walls or fences. Ornamental foliage, with fruit in many peculiar shapes.

607. Apple-Shaped.—Beautifully striped. *Pkt., 5c.*

608. Calabash or Pipe Gourd.—Odd-shaped fruit which is used to an advantage in making pipes. *Pkt., 5c.*

609. Chinese Bottle.—*Pkt., 5c.*

610. Dipper.—Makes an excellent dipper. *Pkt., 5c.*

611. Sugar Trough.—Thick shells, very durable. *Pkt., 5c.*

612. Dishcloth or Towel.—Many women prefer a dishcloth made of this gourd to anything else, as it is always sweet and clean as long as any part of it is left. *Pkt., 5c.*

613. Hercules Club.—Fruit grows three to four feet long. *Pkt., 5c.*

614. Japanese Nest Egg.—Fruit looks exactly like hen's eggs and may be used as nest eggs. *Pkt., 5c.*

615. Orange.—The well-known Mock Orange. *Pkt., 5c.*

(Continued on next page.)

GOURDS—Continued.

616. Ornamental Pomegranate or Queen's Sweet Pocket Melon.—Fruit deliciously perfumed and may be earled in the pocket or laid among linens. *Pkt., 5c.*

617. Small Fruited Varieties Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.*

618. All Varieties Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.*

Heliotrope

Greenhouse shrub having oval-shaped green leaves and heads of small fragrant flowers that completely cover the plant. They are splendid bedding and pot plants.

619. Large-flowered, New Hybrids.—Choice mixed. Deliciously fragrant flowers of rich purple-blue. The flowers and leaves have a mossy effect. Blooms from the seed the first summer if sown early in the spring. Excellent for cutting and splendid for bedding. Sow seeds in boxes or hothouses and set out when all danger of frost is over. Excellent for pot flowers. *Pkt., 10c.*

Hollyhock

Hollyhocks have been so wonderfully improved of late years that those who are familiar with only the old-fashioned kinds would scarcely be able to identify them. A paper of our seed will produce a great number of the most finely selected varieties. If set in rows as a back-ground or interspersed among shrubbery, they give an effect obtainable in hardly any other way, while their decorative value in the house can be appreciated only by those who have used them. Tie to stakes if the stalks show a disposition to fall. Five to seven feet.

620. Single Red.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

621. Single Pink.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

622. Single White.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

623. Single Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

624. Double Red.—*Pkt., 10c.*

625. Double Mixed.—*Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

626. Allegheny.—Mixed colors. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.*

Hunnemannia.—See Poppy.

Job's Tears

627. Colx Lachryma.—Hardy annual! One and one-half feet. An annual grass extensively grown for its pearly seeds which are used to make strings of beads for children. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.*

Mexican Firebush or Summer Cypress

(*Kochia Tricophylla*)

628. A bushy annual which in summer might easily be taken for an evergreen of the Irish Juniper type when viewed from a distance. The plant turns a deep red in autumn. Three feet. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

Larkspur

One of the best hardy annuals remaining a long time in flower. In order to have blossoms from July until frost the seeds should be sown in the open as early as possible. Exceptionally good for cutting.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

Stock Flowered.

629. Lustrous Carmine.

630. Flesh Color.

631. Lilac.

632. White.

633. Dark Blue.

634. Bright Rose.

635. Violet.

Each of above. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., 90c.*

636. Giant Hyacinth Flowered Mixed. Three feet. Flowers resemble those of double Hyacinth. Delicate colors. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.*

637. Dwarf Rocket Mixed.—(One foot). *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.*

638. Tall Rocket Mixed.—(Two and one-half feet.) *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c.*

639. Ross Brothers Fine Mixed.—Annual Larkspurs. This mixture contains all the light and dark shades and should be planted generously. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c; oz., 60c.*

Perennial Varieties

(*Delphinium*)

Sow the seed in the open border either in early spring or late fall so germination may take place very early in the spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to a stand six to eighteen inches apart, according to variety.

640. Chinese Elatum Hybridum.—Fine single mixed. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

641. Formosum.—Brilliant blue with white center. Three feet. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

642. Hybridum Mixed.—Contains all shades from the palest to the darkest blue, and the various intervening shades of sapphire, turquoise, indigo, etc.; are rich and beautiful beyond description. The plants are dwarf in growth and, unlike the old perennial Larkspur, require no staking. They branch freely from the crown and bloom without intermission from early spring until late autumn with increasing vigor to plants each succeeding season. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

Linum

Very handsome plants for the border or rock garden. The perennial varieties will bloom from seed the first year if started early.

643. Grandiflora Rubrum.—Hardy annual, two feet. Fine foliage, delicate stems with brilliant scarlet flowers of long duration of bloom. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.*

644. Perenne Mixed.—One and one-half feet. White and blue flowers are produced on the tips of long, wiry stems or branches with such airy grace that they appear to be floating in the air. *Pkt., 10c.*

645. Flavum.—(Yellow Flax)—Perennial, nine inches. *Pkt., 10c.*

Marigold

(*Tagetes*)

For adding shades of yellow to the garden effect in late summer and autumn the African and French Marigolds are unsurpassed. They make nice beds when grown together, the Dwarf French sorts being



Marigolds

used for edging; both sorts are also very desirable for borders or for brightening up any bare or colorless spots. Sowings should not be made outdoors until danger from frost is passed.

African Varieties (Tall)

646. Eldorado.—Extremely large and imbricated double flowers in yellow shades. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

641. Lemon Queen.—Another fine variety with soft lemon-yellow flowers, and forming a fine contrast to the rich orange of the preceding. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

648. Tall African.—Large double mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

649. Marigolds.—All kinds mixed *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.*

French Varieties (Dwarf)

650. Electric Light.—Double sulphur-yellow, brown-red stripes and spots. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

651. Dwarf Striata Fl. Pl.—Striped, double. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

652. Dwarf Double Mixed.—Extra fine. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*

POT MARIGOLD (*Calendula*)

Officinalis, Fl. Pl.—This is the "Marigold" of Shakespeare's time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders; particularly bright in late fall, continuing to bloom from early summer until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture, blooming freely in winter and early spring.

653. Orange Giant.—*Pkt., 5c.*

654. Sulphur Crown.—*Pkt., 5c.*

655. Mixed Colors.—*Pkt., 5c.*

Marvel of Peru.—See Four-O'clock.

Mignonette

(*Reseda Odorata*)

Well known, fragrant favorites, delightful for working into bouquets. For winter flowering seed should be sown in July or August. All the sorts we offer are very fine, and the most desirable for pot culture. A succession of bloom during both summer and winter may be had by repeated sowings.

656. Gollath.—Fino pyramidal bushes, foliage rich green, contrasting strikingly with the bright red flowers. Flower stalks tall and strong, spikes often seven inches long by two inches in diameter. *Pkt., 10c.*

657. Bismarck.—The red flowers are larger in every way than those of other sorts; the spikes are very dense, its foliage

(Continued on next page.)



Larkspur

MIGNONETTE—Continued.
is distinct, being crinkley, while its odor is strong and most delicious. *Pkt., 10c.*

658. Golden Queen.—Golden Yellow flowers. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

659. Sweet Scented.—*Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.*

660. Grandiflora Large Flowering.—
All sorts, finest mixed. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.*

Nasturtium (Tropaeolum)

Offers a great variety of soft and pleasing colors. The seed we offer is a selected strain and mixed in proper proportions so that our customers may be assured of having all the effective shades of pink, rose, scarlet, crimson, brick, claret, chocolate, brown, garnet, orange, primrose, yellow and white. Seed may be planted, one inch deep, early in April, in any convenient place, and the plants when large enough transplanted to their permanent place.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES

661. Chameleon.—Various colors on one plant.

662. Crystal Palace.—Scarlet.

663. Golden Queen.—Pure yellow orange.

664. Heinemann.—Chocolate color, odd.

665. Jupiter.—Strong running growth and large, rich, golden-yellow flowers.

666. King Theodore.—Deep crimson maroon, dark foliage.

667. Regellum.—Deep purplish crimson.

668. Shilling.—Yellow spotted.

669. Vesuvius.—Salmon-rose, dark foliage.

670. Von Moltke.—Bluish-rose, odd and handsome.

Price.—Any of the above tall sorts. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.*

671. Ross Brothers Superb Mixture.—All colors. Tall varieties. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

TOM THUMB OR DWARF NASTURTIUMS

672. Aurora.—Primrose, veined carmine pink.

673. Chameleon.—Various colors on one plant.

674. Empress of India.—Fiery crimson, dark foliage.

675. Golden Scarlet or Cloth of Gold.—Scarlet flowers and yellow foliage.

676. Lady Bird.—Orange-yellow, suffused with red and a bright-red blotch at the base of the petals.

677. Ruby King.—Rich crimson-rose.

678. Vesuvius.—Salmon-rose, dark foliage.

Prices.—Any of above dwarf sorts. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.*

679. Ross Brothers Superb Mixture.—All colors. Dwarf varieties. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.*

Nicotiana

The Nicotianas are free-blooming plants producing clusters of brilliantly colored



Vick's Ruffled Petunia

fragrant tube-shaped flowers. Half-hardy annual.

680. Affinis.—Produces an abundance of large, pure white flowers of delicious fragrance. If taken up in the fall and cut back and potted, they will bloom all winter. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

681. Sanderae Hybrids.—All shades. *Pkt., 10c.*

Pansy

No description is needed of this universal favorite and it would be hard to find a garden whose charm is not in large measure dependent upon its marvelous coloring. If the seed is sown in August or September, and a little protection given during the winter they will bloom abundantly through the following season. Plants from seed sown in the spring should not be permitted to bloom until cool weather. As the buds appear pick them off and thus throw the strength of the plant into making a compact and bushy growth, ensuring large and brilliant flowers through the fall until the ground freezes. Do not allow faded blossoms to remain on the plant. Six inches.

682. English Pansies.—Large flowered, finest mixed. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.*

683. Cassier's Giant.—(Three and five blotches)—Mostly light shades with dark markings. *Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., \$1.00.*

684. Non Plus Ultra Pansy Mixture.—

This mixture is made up from over 100 of the finest named varieties grown by Pansy specialists. Unexcelled for diversity of colorings and markings. In making up this mixture expense is not regarded. *100 seeds, 25c.*

685. Giant Trimardeau.—The largest flowering type of Pansies called the French strain. The top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked. Mixed colors. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.*

686. Pansies.—All varieties, in finest mixture, first quality. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.*

Papaver Bracteatum.—See Poppy.

Petunia

There is no bedding plant of easier culture than the Petunia, and few that make a gayer appearance when in full bloom. On rich soil it has a tendency to run to vine, which should be suppressed by pinching off the shoots when necessary. As the seeds are as fine as dust, it is advisable to sow in boxes in the house, transplanting when large enough. Hardy annual. One to two feet.

687. Grandiflora.—Double Petunias, extra large flowered. A great variety of colors. *Pkt., 25c.*

688. Vick's Ruffled Petunia.—This superbly ruffled and beautifully marked strain, acknowledged by every expert who has seen it as absolutely unsurpassed. After studying for weeks the brilliant coloring and delicate threads or veins in every conceivable hue, an artist whose color sketches of flowers are greatly admired says: "No human being can ever depict accurately in colors the exquisite beauty and intricate detail of your Ruffled Petunia. Its gorgeousness baffles description." Vick's Ruffled Petunias, mixed colors, *packet 25c.*

HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA PETUNIA

Dwarf, neat, compact bushes, twelve to fifteen inches, covered with a multitude of flowers all summer long; valuable for edging and formal bedding.

689. Dwarf Inimitable.—(Star Petunia)—Compact growing variety; flowers striped and blotched. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

690. Gloria.—A valuable addition to the dwarf small flowering Petunias. Flowers in great abundance. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

691. Snowball.—Pure white. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

692. Petunia.—Finest Hybrida Mixed. Extra fine. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

693. Petunias Mixed.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.*



Pansies



Phlox

Phlox

One of the standard bedding plants which have a place in almost every garden, being unexcelled for constant profusion of bloom and diversity of colors. For early flowering sow the seed in boxes to transplant in the border or bed when the weather is warm, and a later sowing may be made in the open ground where they are to bloom. Hardy annuals. One and one-half to two feet.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

694. **Fireball.**—Blood red. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.
 695. **Isabellina.**—Yellow. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.
 696. **Snowball.**—Pure white. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.
 697. **Phlox Drummondii Mixed.**—*Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.
 698. **Star Phlox Mixed (Cuspidata).**—*Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

Perennial Phlox

699. **Decussata.**—Three feet. These are among the finest herbaceous plants for beds and borders. The seed of this germinates very slowly, often requiring five to six months. Mixture of all finest sorts. *Pkt.*, 10c.

Pinks or Dianthus

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The varieties classed as annuals are really biennials, but are treated as annuals and may be sown out of doors, when danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until after hard frost. As a rule, they survive the winter if given slight protection, flowering abundantly the following season. They grow about a foot high and can be used in beds or borders of solid or mixed colors. The double-flowering sorts are almost as fine as Carnations for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but should have a sunny location.

Double Annual Pinks

700. **Chinensis Fl. Pl.**—(China or Indian Pink.)—Blossoms in clusters, flowers very double and in a large range of bright colors. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

701. **Diadematus Fl. Pl.**—(Double Diadem Pink.)—Beautiful double flowers; mixed of various tints of lilac, crimson, purple, to very dark purple, with the outer edges fringed and nearly white. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

702. **Heddewigi Fl. Pl.**—(Double Japan Pink.)—Double mixed. Colors varying from the richest velvety-crimson to the most delicate rose. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

703. **Imperialis Fl. Pl.**—(Double Imperial Pink.)—Double mixed, in a very large range of colors. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

704. **Laciniatus Fl. Pl.**—(Double Fringed Pink.)—Large, double, showy flowers, with fringed edges, in a great variety of colors, including beautifully striped sorts, mixed colors. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

Single Annual Pinks

705. **Chinese or Indian Pink.**—A large range of bright colors. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

706. **Crimson Belle.**—Rich, velvety crimson. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

707. **Single Japan Pink.**—Finest selected single-flowered, mixed. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

708. **Princess Pinks (Punctatus).**—A very novel variety, with fringed flowers, mottled, flaked, spotted and striped, in the greatest diversity of colors. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.

709. **Single-Fringed Pink (Laciniatus).**—A beautiful fringed variety; various colors. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Hardy Garden Pinks

These varieties are well adapted for beds and borders; delightful, refreshing, spicy odor; should be in every garden where cut flowers are wanted, and make a fine edging to a hardy border.

710. **Plumarius.**—(Grass Pink, Scotch Pink or Pheasant-eye Pink.)—A beautiful single hardy Pink, with fringe-edged white flowers, with a dark center. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.

711. **Plumarius Fl. Pl.**—(Double Hardy Garden Pinks.)—Double and semi-double varieties in beautiful colors. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.

712. **Latifolius Atrococcineus Fl. Pl.** (Ever-blooming Hybrid Sweet William.)—This is a cross between an annual Pink and a Sweet William, combining the free and continuous blooming qualities of the former with the hardness of the latter; in color an intense velvety crimson-scarlet; blooms the first year from seed and one of the finest subjects for any position in the garden. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.

713. **Latifolius Double Mixed.**—In addition to the brilliant crimson-scarlet sort offered above, this mixture contains purple, violet and rose. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.

Sweet William

(*Dianthus Barbatus*)

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing its large head of beautifully colored, sweet-scented flowers in great abundance. It is a hardy perennial, easily grown, and flowers the second year from seed. It is much better to raise new, vigorous, young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants. Two feet.

Single Varieties

714. **Carmine Beauty.**—A charming and distinct color, midway between Pink Beauty and Scarlet Beauty. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.

715. **Pink Beauty.**—A beautiful pink. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.

716. **Scarlet Beauty.**—A very effective rich, deep scarlet. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.

717. **Single Fine Mixed.**—*Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Double Varieties

718. **Extra Fine Mixed.**—Double. *Pkt.*, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

Poppy

(*Papaver*)

Poppies are so well-known that it is needless to say anything in their favor. Quite a number of the perennial varieties bloom the first year from seed if sown early. Sowings made in May, and again several times during spring, will produce a continuous bloom from early summer until frost. The seed should be sown where the plants are wanted to bloom, as Poppies do not take kindly to transplanting. Cover seed very lightly, and firm the soil with a flat board. When large enough thin out the plants. A sandy loam and early spring sowings produce the best flowers,



Shirley Poppy

Annual Varieties

719. **Shirley.**—Bright tissue-paper-like appearance. Makes a delightful plant alongside of grass borders and paths. The variety we list under this head is the double Shirley extra mixed. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

720. **Danebrog or Danish Cross.**—A very showy variety, producing large flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery-white spot on each petal, forming a white cross. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

721. **The Bride.**—A beautiful large, pure white. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.

722. **Miss Sherwood.**—New white poppy beautifully marked with crimson-rose. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.

723. **Peony Flowered Mixed.**—Double ball-shaped flowers of gigantic size. *Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

724. **Single Mixed Poppies.**—*Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

725. **Double Mixed Poppies.**—*Pkt.*, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

(Poppies continued on next page)



California Poppies

EARLY ORDERS

RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

PERENNIAL POPPIES

These poppies when once planted will last for all time. They differ from the annuals in the original root, living and increasing in size, and not from being self-sown from seed dropped the previous year.

726. Bracteatum.—Three feet. Immense orange-scarlet flowers very showy and attractive. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

727. Iceland Poppies.—(*Papaver Nudicaule*).—A graceful delicate variety, twelve inches tall, with white, orange and yellow single blossoms, the petals resembling crumpled tissue paper. The plant is low and compact, but the flowers on their slender stalks are excellent for cutting. Sow in the fall where the plants are to remain, and thin. Mixed colors. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

728. Mixed Oriental Poppies.—Three feet. For gorgeous coloring the Oriental Poppies have few rivals among hardy plants. Their brilliant flowers produce magnificent effect in shrubberies and herbaceous borders, while for cutting they are invaluable. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

Hunnemannia

729. Fumariæfolia.—(Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy).—This is the best poppy for cutting as it remains in good condition for several days. Seed for July flowering should be sown early in May. The plants, which grow about two feet high, produce large golden-yellow, poppy-like flowers until late fall. The foliage is a fine glaucous green. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

Eschscholtzia

(California Poppy)

Annual, one foot. The state flower of California. A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed outdoors during May, where the plants are to remain.

730. California.—The original yellow. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.*

731. Carmine King.—Beautiful carmine rose color, both on the interior and exterior of the flower. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

732. Maritima.—(Maltese Cross).—Choice mixed. Canary-yellow with orange center, leaves grayish and finely cut. *Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 30c.*

733. Eschscholtzia Mixed.—Extra fine mixture. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.*



Schizanthus

Plume Poppy

(Bocconia)

734. Japonica.—Perennial, four feet. Ornamental plant with cream flowers, excellent for groups. Foliage glaucous green, bears freely spikes two to three feet long. Easily raised from seed. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

Portulaca

Beautiful little plants which bloom profusely all summer. Their richly-colored flowers make an effective and brilliant display when planted in large beds and masses. Hardy annual. One-half foot.

735. Double Pink.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

736. Double Red.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

737. Double Yellow.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

738. Double White.—*Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

739. Large Flowering.—Extra double sorts, mixed colors. *Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c.*

740. Grandiflora Large Flowering.—Single sorts, mixed colors. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.*



Salvia

Pyrethrum

Very beautiful hardy perennials with large, showy flowers and fine-cut foliage. Very desirable for beds and borders and useful as cut flowers.

741. Parthenifolium Aureum.—Perennial; six inches. **Golden Feather.** One of the best plants for edging, grown for its beautiful yellow foliage. More successfully treated as an annual. Seed can be sown in the fall or spring and transplanted. Extra fine strain. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.*

742. Fol. Laciniatus.—Finely cut leaves, compact. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.*

Ricinus

(Castor Oil Plant)

Rather coarse, tender plants of remarkably rapid growth, attaining a height of from five to fifteen feet. The stems and enormous palm-like leaves are of beautiful and varied colors. Much used as a background for other plants. Half-hardy annual.



Pyrethrum

743. Zanzibarensis.—Ten to twelve feet. The ornamental leaves, beautifully lobed, are two and one-half to four feet across. Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage thickly set from top to bottom the difference between the varieties is in the coloring of the grand bamboo-like stems and the long slender leaf stalks. Mixed. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.*

744. Many Sorts.—Mixed. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.*

Rudbeckia.—See Golden Glow.

Scarlet Sage

(Salvia Splendens)

The Scarlet Sage has long been a favorite bedding plant, also grown for conservatory decoration, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July till frost; half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed which should be sown as early as possible, either indoors or in a hotbed, and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm.

745. Ball of Fire.—Very dwarf and compact, ball-shaped variety, especially suitable for pot culture. The plants are about two feet high to the top of the flower-spikes and about the same in diameter. Color dull red; large spikes. *Pkt., 15c.*

746. Bonfire.—This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush two feet high by two feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand clear above the dark-green foliage and completely cover the plant. It attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. *Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.*

747. Splendens.—Two and one-half feet. The original scarlet sage. *Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 50c.*

Schizanthus

(Butterfly Flower)

Dainty, erect, hardy annual plants with finely cut leaves and showy butterfly-like flowers; valuable for pot-culture and for bedding. One and one-half feet.

748. Grandiflorous Hybrids.—A new variety, forming compact bushes not over a foot high, literally covered with large, beautiful orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of colors. Dwarf mixed colors. *Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.*

749. Wisetonensis.—One and one-half feet. A variety largely used as a pot plant for the house or conservatory. It is remarkably free-flowering, and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of bloom, the ground color of which is white, dotted with delicate rose. A very shy seeder. *Pkt., 25c; ½ oz., 50c.*



Verbenas

Snapdragon

(Antirrhinum Majus)

Another real old favorite. Everybody knows the old-fashioned Snapdragon. You can see it growing in all the best gardens throughout the country. Unusually effective bedding displays are made from these noble plants. They withstand both wet and drought and produce beautiful stems of every range of shade and color, and continue to bloom in increasing profusion until frost cuts them off.

TALL VARIETIES

750. Queen Victoria.—Pure White. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

751. Light Rose.—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

752. Carmine Rose.—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

753. Atrococcineum.—Scarlet. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

754. Majus.—Tall sorts mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.

DWARF VARIETIES

755. Brilliant Rose.—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

756. Daphne.—Dark rose, white throat. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

757. Dehance.—Bright scarlet. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

758. Queen of the North.—Pure white. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

759. Black Prince.—Darkest red. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

760. Dwarf Sorts Mixed.—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

Stokessia.—See Asters.

ORDER NOW

Sweet William

Stocks

(Gilliflower)

A magnificent group of plants extensively cultivated for both summer and winter decoration. The extreme beauty of their flowers and luxuriant foliage, combined with their neat, graceful habit, makes them one of the most popular and useful plants for pot culture and bedding purposes.

Improved Large-Flowering, 10-Week Stocks

This is the leading class for outdoor bedding. Comes into flower quicker than the other types.

761. Ross Brothers Double Mixed.—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

762. Best Mixed.—Ten-week stocks. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

763. Single Stocks.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

764. Beauty of Nice.—Special mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.



Sunflower (Helianthus)

Sunflower

(Helianthus)

The strong growth of these well-known plants makes them unsuitable for bedding; but they are very useful for massing in shrubbery or borders, and for screening purposes. They do well in sunny positions, in any kind of soil. Seeds may be sown in the open ground as soon as the weather is suitable, or indoors in March and April and later transplanted.

765. Californicus Fl. Pl.—Five feet. Double, golden-yellow. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c.

766. Chrysanthemum Flowered.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

767. Red Sunflower.—Four to eight feet. Some flowers of a rich chestnut-red color, others tipped with yellow and others slightly washed with red. The flowers vary from a few inches to nearly a foot in diameter,

and are of good form, usually having a small disc, and often two rows of long, slightly curled rays. Pkt., 10c.

768. Double Cucumertifolius Mixed.—Or Cut and Come Again. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

769. Globosus Fistulosus Fl. Pl.—Six feet. Double globe or dahlia sunflower. Flowers a rich saffron color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Verbena

Verbenas are the most popular and satisfactory bedding plants in cultivation. Their heads of brilliantly colored flowers are borne in constant succession from June until frost. To secure early plants the seed should be sown in the greenhouse or hotbed in February or March and the seedlings transplanted to the open border in May. Seeds may be sown in the open border when all danger from frost is passed.

770. Hybrida.—All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.

771. Mammoth Mixed.—Extra large flowered. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Vinca

(Periwinkle)

Splendid, tender perennials with luxuriant, dark green foliage and round, single flowers that bloom freely all summer. Excellent for summer bedding and pot culture. One foot.

772. Rosea.—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.

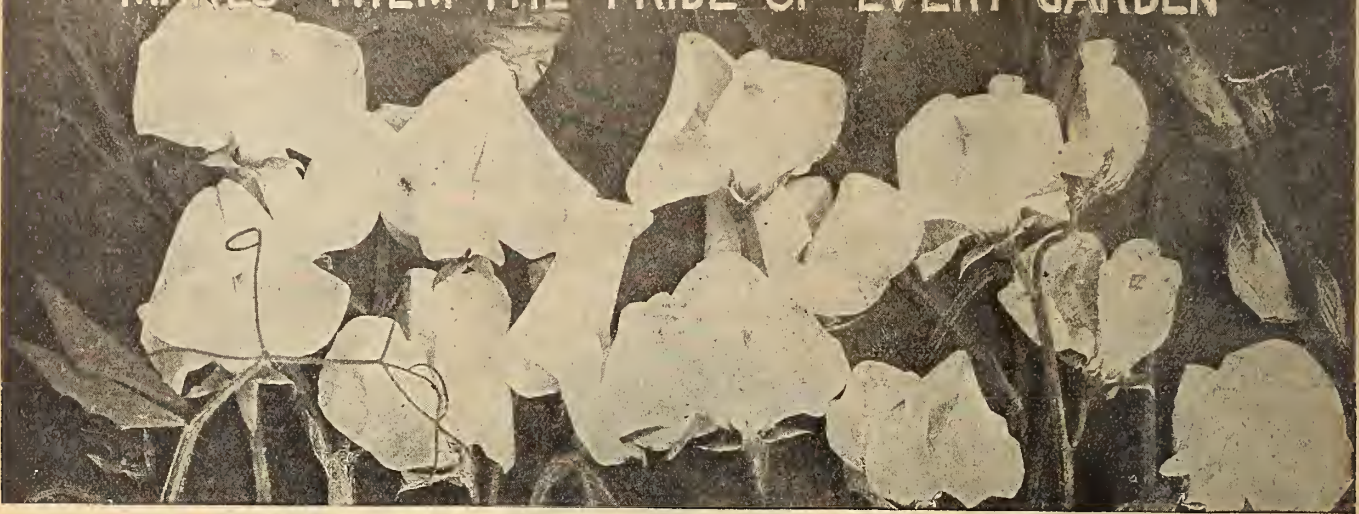
773. White.—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.

774. Mixed.—All colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.



Stocks

THE RARE BEAUTY AND FRAGRANCE OF THE SWEET PEA MAKES THEM THE PRIDE OF EVERY GARDEN



Sweet Peas

This splendid flower is so well known that it is not necessary to enter into detail of description.

The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep. A good rich loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blooms of good substance. Soils that are at all heavy are best dug in the autumn, and during the winter months a good dressing of hardwood ashes or air-slaked lime should be given it. Sweet Peas should be planted in a position fully exposed to the sunlight and air on both sides of the row.

Much depends on the state of the weather as to when the seed may be sown out-of-doors; but they should be sown as early in the season as the ground can be worked, which is usually between the middle of February and first of March in this latitude. It is best to make a trench or furrow about six inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the seed thickly.

Cover the seeds with about an inch of soil, pressing it down firmly. As soon as they are above the ground, thin out to two inches apart; if they are closer than this they do not usually attain their full development. As soon as the plants are about a foot high, the balance of the soil may be filled in the trench.

They should be staked up either with branches of brush or stout stakes on which wire netting has been fastened. These should be at least four feet high, and five feet would be better. It is just as well to do the staking at the time of sowing, or it may be done before filling in the trench.

During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently and given an application of liquid manure once a week. A mulch of hay or rakings from the lawn will be found beneficial during hot weather. The flowers should be cut as often as possible, and all withered blooms should be removed, to prevent the plants from running to seed, which would cause them to quit blooming.

Sweet Peas should not be grown on the same soil more than two years in succession. In some gardens there is just one spot where it is convenient to have them, in which case the soil, to the extent of a foot wide and a foot deep, should be removed, and replaced with new soil from another part of the garden.

White-seeded varieties should not be sown until the ground is comparatively dry and warm. If sown under cold, wet conditions, the seed will rot in the ground. With few exceptions, Sweet Peas are black-seeded, and these do not appear to be affected like the white-seeded sorts.

775. Crimson King.—In color similar to King Edward Spencer, having all the characteristics of that fine variety. A glowing, rich, bright crimson. The flowers are of great size, perfect form, averaging fully two inches in diameter, and are produced freely in threes and fours on strong stems of great length. *Pkt.* (twelve seeds), 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

776. Early Lavender King.—A first-class lavender has long been much wanted in this type. This glorious new variety is a rich, true, deep lavender throughout. Similar in color to the summer-flowering Orchid varieties. The flowers are of large size, beautiful true waved form, and borne in threes and fours on stems of great length. *Pkt.* (twenty seeds), 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

777. Early Snowstorm.—We consider this truly magnificent pure white variety to be the best of the white-seeded Early-flowering Spencers yet introduced. The flowers are of great size and substance, beautifully waved, and are borne in great profusion.

The stems are long, usually carrying three or four flowers which are well placed. Snowstorm is an appropriate name, as the plants become a perfect mass of snow-white flowers, coming to bloom very early and continuing through a long season. *Pkt.* (twelve seeds), 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

778. Primrose Beauty.—An attractive and pleasing shade of deep primrose, flushed with rose. The flowers are of great size and splendid substance and beautifully waved in true Spencer form, usually produced in threes and often fours on stems of great length. *Pkt.* (twelve seeds), 25c.

779. Yarrowa.—The color on opening is rose, changing as the flower develops to a light pink standard, tinted buff with blush wings. *Pkt.* (thirty seeds), 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.

Spencer Sweet Peas

("Orchid Flowering")

The "Spencers" are the largest and most beautiful of all Sweet Peas—surpassing the older kinds in strong growth, size and form of flowers and continued bloom.

Under favorable conditions the flowers measure up to two and sometimes two and one-half inches across; standards open, upright, well rounded out and beautifully waved. Wings large, gracefully poised and usually hide the keel. Three and often four of these queenly blossoms are borne on strong stems eight to twelve inches in length, contributing to their usefulness as cut flowers for vases, bouquets, etc.

	Pkt.	Oz.
780. America. —White ground, heavily striped and flaked with bright crimson scarlet.		
781. Apple Blossom. —Bright rose with primrose wings.		
782. Asta Ohn. —A soft pinkish lavender.		
783. Aurora. —Very dark rose striped on white ground		
784. Countess Spencer. —Large wavy petals; soft rosy pink.	10c	30c
785. Dainty. —White with pink edge.		
786. Dobbie's Cream. —Deep cream or primrose colored; nicely waved.		
787. Empress Eugene. —Light gray flaked with lavender.		
788. Ethel Roosevelt. —Waved, soft primrose, with dainty splashes of blush-crimson.		
789. Flery Cross. —Intense orange-scarlet.	15c	
790. Florence Morse. —Delicate blush, with pink margin.		
791. Florence Nightingale. —A fine lavender.		
792. Gaiety. —Striped carmine on white.		
793. George Herbert. —Bright rose-carmine.	10c	30c
794. Helen Lewis. —Intense rich crimson-orange.		
795. Hillary Christie. —Salmon orange.		
796. Illuminator. —Rich salmon pink.		
797. King Edward VII. —Crimson-scarlet.		
798. King White. —Produces gigantic flowers absolutely pure white. The standard is of finest form, decidedly frilled and waved, and terminates beautifully at the throat. Wings large, waved and gracefully cover the keel.	10c	40c

SPENCER SWEET PEAS—Continued.

799. Margaret Atlee.—Pink on cream, suffused with salmon.	Pkt. Oz.
800. Marle Corelli.—Bright red.	
801. Maude Holmes.—Sun-proof crimson.	
802. Mrs. Hugh Dickson.—Cream pink.	
803. Mrs. Routzahn.—Buff or apricot ground flushed and suffused with delicate pink.	
804. Nubian.—Fine chocolate color.	
805. Orchid.—Deep lavender, suffused pink.	
806. Othello.—Beautifully waved, deep crimson.	
807. Primrose.—Light primrose.	
808. Queen Alexandra.—Crimson scarlet.	
809. Rosabelle.—A very fine large rose-colored flower, giant in size.	10c 30c
810. Senator.—Large flower, shaded and striped chocolate on creamy ground.	
811. Stirling Stent.—Deep salmon self, suffused with orange.	
812. The President.—Glowing scarlet self.	15c
813. Thomas Stevenson.—Bright orange scarlet.	
814. Vermillion Brilliant.—Beautifully waved, brilliant scarlet.	10c 30c
815. Wedgwood.—A lovely self blue.	
816. Ross Brothers Superb Mixed Spencers.—This selection comprises the very best varieties of Spencer and Unwin types. The purchaser will be well pleased with results secured.	Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Waved Sweet Peas

(Of the Unwin Type)

The Unwin Sweet Peas have beautifully waved or frilled edges; are very attractive. Below we offer some of the choicest varieties.

817. Gladys Unwin.—Pink.
818. Nora Unwin.—Pure white, very large open form and wavy. The above varieties. 10c per pkt; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c.

ROSS BROTHERS SPECIAL MIXTURE

819. Ross Brothers Special Mixture.—This selection comprises the best varieties of Spencer, Unwin and Grandiflora types of Sweet Peas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

820. America.—Pink striped on white.
821. Apple Blossom.—Bright rosy-pink.
822. Black Night.—Dark maroon.
823. Blanche Burpee.—A fine large white flower.
824. Countess of Radnor.—Lavender.
825. Dalnty.—White, with pink edge.
826. Dorothy Eckford.—The grand pure white flowers are beautifully shell-shaped, of extra large size, splendid substance, and borne three on a stem.
827. Duke of Westminster.—Purple.
828. Emily Henderson.—Pure white flowers, extra large, open form.
829. Firefly.—Bright red.
830. Flora Norton.—Bright blue.
831. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—A beautiful primrose color; a bold giant flower.
832. Janet Scott.—A bright pink.
833. Katherine Tracy.—A lovely pink.
834. King Edward VII.—Bright crimson, self-color.
835. Lady Grisel Hamilton.—Improved navy-blue.
836. Lord Nelson.—Deep, rich violet-blue.
837. Mars.—Bright red.
838. Miss Willmott.—Beautiful large flowers; the standard is of rich orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; wings also orange-pink.
839. Mrs. Walter Wright.—The flowers are self-colored, of a pinkish-cream tint when first opening, changing to mauve and then to a reddish violet.
840. Othello.—Deep, glossy maroon.
841. Prince of Wales.—A large rosy crimson.
842. Prima Donna.—A most beautiful bright shade of pure pink. Flowers of large size and finest form.
843. Queen Alexandra.—Scarlet.
844. Salopian.—Red.
845. Senator.—Striped.
The above varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.
846. Ross Brothers Splendid Mixture.—Of Grandiflora Sweet Peas comprises many of the best varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.



Aurora Spencer Sweet Peas

Sweet William.—See Pinks.

Hardy Peas

(Lathyrus Latifolius)

Very decorative climbing vines of the Pea family, for growing on fences, trellis, etc., as floral screens and for cutting.

847. Lathyrus White.
848. Lathyrus Red.
849. Lathyrus Mixed.
Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., for 25c.

Wild Cucumber.—See Climbing Vines.

Zinnia

(Youth and Old Age)

Half hardy annual, growing from one to two feet high. Blossoms are very double, and while the stems are stiff, they make an excellent bouquet flower. Probably no flower has such an assortment of bright shades, tints and colors; no bedding plant is more effective for a brilliant show. Sow in boxes early in March or April and transplant. Open ground planting in May.

ROSS BROTHERS SPECIAL GIANT ZINNIAS

Extra large flowers, exceedingly handsome, noted for their large size, fine form, brilliancy and diversity of colors. Plants come quickly from seed.

850. Crimson.
851. Canary yellow.
852. White.
853. Violet.
854. Black Knight.
855. Giant Extra Fine Mixed.
Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; ¼ oz., 40c.
856. Tall Robusta.—Grandiflora Pl. mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.
857. Superb Mixture Colossal Zinnias.—The flowers are gigantic in size and velvety in appearance, light colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.
858. Elegans Tall Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.
859. Elegans Dwarf Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

The Best Is Always Cheapest



Amaryllis Johnsoni

Amaryllis

Very popular for house culture and easily grown by everyone, the chief point being to give the bulbs alternate periods of rest and growth. When the leaves appear give water and plenty of light. After flowers are off and leaves have started to turn yellow, withhold water and put pot away from light. Do not start growth again until bulb shows sign of life itself, which it will do (even when soil is perfectly dry) by pushing out new leaves.

860. Johnsoni.—Has immense trumpet-shaped flowers, which measure six to eight inches across, are borne on strong, fleshy stalks, and are of rich, deep velvety crimson, each petal having a bright wide stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. *Each, 30c. Postage extra, 5c for each bulb.*

Caladiums

Culture.—The ground should be deeply spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure to the depth of eight to nine inches. The bulb should be planted about six inches below the surface of the ground. Water should be applied regularly but in small quantities until after foliage shows above the ground; then the plant requires plenty of water to produce large leaves. It is not unusual for leaves to measure between three and four feet long and fourteen to eighteen inches in width.

Caladiums are the most effective plants in cultivation for beds, borders, or for planting out upon the lawn; they are used extensively in many of the public parks, where their decorative value is greatly appreciated.

ESCULENTUM, OR ELEPHANT'S EAR

861. Bulbs.—Size five to seven inches in circumference. *Each, 10c; 2 for 15c. Postage extra, 2c each.*

862. Bulbs.—Size seven to nine inches in circumference. *Each, 15c; 2 for 25c. Postage extra, 3c each.*

BULBS

863. Bulbs.—Size eleven to twelve inches in circumference. *Each, 25c; 2 for 45c. Postage extra, 5c each.*

864. Bulbs.—Size twelve inches and up in circumference. *Each, 35c. Postage extra, 6c each.*

865. Bulbs.—Size fourteen inches and up in circumference. *Each, 40c. Postage extra, 6c each.*

Cannas

The Canna is really one of the best plants for the Southwest when properly handled and the right varieties are used. They are valuable for foliage as well as flowers. They can be had in varieties from two to ten feet high, with several distinct colors of foliage and large range of colors. Besides the red, yellow and apricot shades there are now beautiful pink varieties and one or two that are almost white. They should be planted in rich soil, in a sunny place, and well watered. They can be planted in the same bed the second or third year if well manured and watered every year. It is well to use Cannas liberally, as they are easily grown and are so generous with their blooms and foliage.

Planting.—For circular beds arrange thus: In center, one plant; first circle, six plants; second circle, twelve plants; third circle, eighteen plants; fourth circle, twenty-four plants, each circle taking six more plants or bulbs, bulbs to be set eighteen inches apart. **See planting table for general planting, next page.**

Special Cannas

866. Firebird.—The best scarlet green-leaved variety in existence. The flowers are borne in immense trusses, on strong stalks well above the leaves. They are of splendid form, round and shapely. The petals measure and sometimes exceed two and one-half inches across, and the color is a clear glistening scarlet without any streaks, spots or blotches. *30c each; 3 for 75c. Postage extra, 2c each.*

867. Yellow King Humbert.—four feet. An orchard-flowering sport of the well-known variety King Humbert. Has the same habit of growth as its parent; foliage a very dark green with flowers measuring five to seven inches across; individual petals three to three and one-half inches in diameter. Color of flower a deep rich yellow heavily spotted and blotched with bright red. Some plants will occasionally give a scarlet or scarlet-striped flower, which we consider an improvement rather than a defect. *20c each; 3 for 45c; doz., \$1.50. Postage extra, 2c each.*



Caladiums

Flowers an Investment

Money spent on flowers is an investment that will give you both pleasure and profit.

868. Gladiator.—Four and one-half feet. One of the finest bedders, color deep yellow freely dotted with red. *15c each; 3 for 40c; doz., \$1.50. Postage extra, 2c each.*

869. Mrs. Alfred Conard.—Four feet. Green foliage. Flowers salmon pink of large size on finely shaped flower heads. *25c each; 3 for 65c; doz., \$2.25. Postage extra, 2c each.*

Invest in Flower Seeds and Bulbs

Beds and borders of beautiful flowers add both to the appearance and value of your property. You can beautify your home grounds with seeds and bulbs at a very small cost and the expenditure would be repaid you many times.

PLANT MORE FLOWERS

Orchid Flowering Cannas

870. Allemanla.—Four to six ft. Green foliage. Flower scarlet-orange with golden-yellow markings. *10c each, \$1.00 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.*

871. Burbank.—Three to four feet. Green foliage. Flower canary yellow. *10c each; \$1.00 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.*

872. King Humbert.—Three to five feet. Bronze foliage. Flowers large, five to six inches across. Flower a glowing scarlet or orange-red, often streaked with gold. *15c each; \$1.50 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.*

873. Louisiana (Pennsylvania).—Five to six feet. Green foliage. Flower a deep, vivid crimson, often with a crinkly edge and always with a silky sheen. *10c each; \$1.00 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.*

874. Indiana.—Five to six feet. Green foliage. Flowers a gorgeous but velvety, fiery orange. *10c each; \$1.00 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.*

875. Austria.—Four feet. Green foliage. The plant is remarkable for its sturdy, rank growth, forming massive clumps four to five feet high, surmounted by tall spikes of golden yellow flowers, standing upright like immense lilies. *15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.*

(CANNAS continued on next page.)



Venus Canna

Good Cannas

876. Black Prince.—Three feet. Green foliage. Large flowers of a vivid crimson color; compact, bushy growth; exceptionally fine. 15c each; \$1.50 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

877. Milwaukee.—Three and one-half to four feet. Green foliage. Flowers rich, deep maroon, the darkest of all cannas. 10c each, \$1.00 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

878. Meteor.—Five feet. Splendid green foliage. Flowers dazzling crimson of most spectacular effect. 25c each; \$2.50 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

879. La Donna.—Two to three feet. Green foliage. Flower a lovely shade of soft flesh pink, underlaid with a small recurved yellow petal, dotted with pink in the throat. Large flowers, about half way between the orchid and truss varieties. 25c each; \$2.25 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

880. West Grove.—Three to four feet. Green foliage. Flower moderately large, four to five inches across, with rather narrow petals. Large truss, color a deep cerise pink or faintly salmon pink. 10c each; \$1.00 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

881. Shenandoah.—Three to four feet. Bronze foliage. Salmon pink flowers and rich red bronze leaves. 15c each, \$1.50 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

882. Mile Berat.—Four to 5 feet. Green foliage. Soft rosy carmine. The nearest approach to a pink. 10c each; \$1.00 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

883. Chas. Henderson.—Four feet. Green foliage. Crimson flowers. 10c each; \$1.00 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

884. Egandale.—Four feet. Bronze foliage. Flowers currant-red, small but held erect. Full truss. 10c each; \$1.00 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

885. Venus.—Three to four feet. Green foliage. Flowers a gay, rosy pink with borders and markings of cream and yellow. Large flowers and large truss. 15c each; \$1.50 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

886. Gigantea Rosea.—Four to five feet. Bronze foliage. One of the finest dark-leaved Cannas. Foliage good, habit sturdy. The color is deep currant-red. 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

887. King of Bronzes.—Seven to eight feet. Foliage canna, with rich red bronze leaves rounded at end; very gorgeous and striking. 10c each; \$1.00 doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

888. Robusta (Musafolia).—Seven to eight feet. Leaves a dark green edged with purplish bronze and often four feet long. Small red flowers. 10c each; 75c doz. Postage extra, 2c each.

889. Red Shades.—Unknown varieties of red cannas. 60c doz. Postage extra, 10c doz.

890. Assorted Unknown Varieties.—Often tubers get mixed up, and we will sell you these canna tubers at a very low price. 60c doz. Postage extra, 10c doz.

Planting Table.—The table below shows the number of plants required to fill a circular bed of the dimensions given. In planting begin outside row—where six inches apart, three inches from edge of bed; where twelve inches apart, six inches from edge of bed. It is customary among professions in planting a bed to set the plants somewhat closer together in the two outer rows, giving more space between each plant towards the center of the bed.

Diameter of bed.	6 in.	12 in.	18 in.	24 in.	30 in.
3 feet... apart	28	7			
4 feet... apart	48	12	6		
5 feet... apart	80	20	8		
6 feet... apart	112	28	13	7	
7 feet... apart	152	38	17	9	
8 feet... apart	200	50	23	12	
9 feet... apart	256	64	28	16	
10 feet... apart	320	80	36	20	13
11 feet... apart	380	95	42	24	16
12 feet... apart	452	113	50	28	18
13 feet... apart	528	132	59	33	22
14 feet... apart	612	153	68	39	25
15 feet... apart	704	176	78	44	28
16 feet... apart	804	201	89	50	32
17 feet... apart	904	226	100	57	36
18 feet... apart	1,016	254	113	63	40
19 feet... apart	1,132	283	126	71	46
20 feet... apart	1,256	314	139	78	50

A square bed will take about the same number of plants. For an oval bed, add length and breadth and divide by two. For example, an oval seven feet long by five feet wide will require same number of plants as a circular bed six feet in diameter.

Canna Seed

Pierce the seed in one spot with a file and soak in lukewarm water for twenty-four hours before sowing. Named Cannas do not come true from seed, so we only offer seed in mixture.

891. Giant-Flowered, Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

892. Tall Varieties, Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Dahlias

How to Grow and Care for Dahlias

If possible, plant in an open, sunny situation. Prepare the soil thoroughly by deep digging. Be moderate in the use of both manure and water. Never plant when the soil is wet. Lay the tuber flat on its side and cover it four inches deep, pressing the soil firmly on the tuber.

Keep the soil loose and mellow by frequent hoeing, drawing the soil to a slight hillock around the plant.



Dahlia

Tall growing varieties may be kept fairly dwarf by pinching out the tip when the first shoot is six inches high. All varieties growing above four feet should be tied to stout stakes to hold them in position.

Three by three feet is about the proper distance to plant apart.

Keep all dead flowers trimmed off.

Dahlia blooms keep much better if cut in the evening—about sunset—and the less foliage taken off with the flowers the better for both plant and flower. If green is desired, use some other green of better keeping qualities.

After frost has killed the tops, dig the tubers carefully, remove the soil from the roots, and store away in a box or barrel secure from frost. As a precaution, it would be well to cover the tubers so stored with sand, leaves or moss.

All clumps should be divided into several pieces before being reset the following spring.

STANDARD CACTUS DAHLIAS

Figures at the right indicate relative height. Strong tubers. The following varieties are all 15c each. \$1.50 per dozen. Postage 20c dozen extra.

893. Ambassador.—Pure white, medium size. Flowers held erect on good stem. 4

894. Daisy Staples.—Mauve pink, exquisite form, blooms freely. 3

895. Evelyn Wilmore.—Deep garnet-red, petals long and finely formed. 4

896. J. H. Jackson.—A tall-growing variety. Color brilliant crimson-maroon. 4

897. Mrs. Chas. Turner.—Extra large, with long pointed petals. Bright lemon-yellow. 3

898. Prince of Orange.—A beautiful form. In color a blending of apricot and bronze. 3

899. Uncle Tom.—Dark maroon, nearly black. Fine shaped flower with good stem. 3

STANDARD DECORATIVE VARIETIES

900. Autumn Glow.—A very large full flower; bronze-yellow, giving varied shades of autumn tints. 15c each. 4

901. Black Prince.—Very dark, almost black. Large fine flower with long stem. 15c each. 4

902. Governor Wilson.—Bright fiery scarlet; fine flower. Good for cutting. 15c 4

903. Golden Sun.—Large, massive golden-yellow flower, shaded lighter in the center. 15c each. 4

904. Sylvia.—Soft pink with lighter center. Long stiff stems. A profuse bloomer and good for cutting. 15c. 4

(Dahlias continued on next page.)

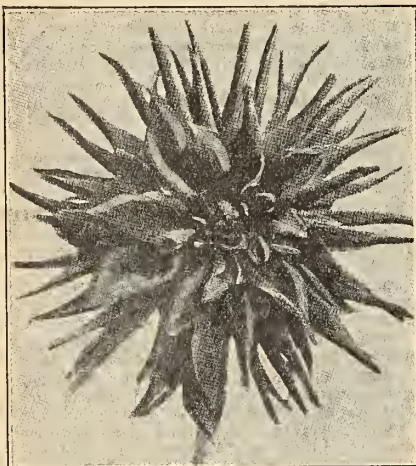
DON'T OVERLOOK DAHLIAS IN YOUR GARDEN OF OLD FASHIONED FLOWERS

They are perhaps the most admired of all the old fashioned Flowers. A small expenditure will furnish Seed for a good size bed
PLANT DAHLIAS

DAHLIAS—Continued.

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

905. **A. D. Livoni.**—Rich pink, finely formed. A very handsome flower. 15c. 3
906. **Bon-ton.**—A fine, ball-shaped flower of deep garnet-red. 15c each. 4
907. **Glori De Lyon.**—Pure White. The largest white show Dahlia; round as a ball. 15c each. 3
908. **Golden Treasure.**—A beautiful burnt-orange color. Large flower, well formed and full to the center. 15c. 3
909. **Lady Mildmay.**—A very beautiful flower. White ground, shaded to pale lavender. Large and full; a free bloomer. 15c each. 3
910. **Mrs. Bagge.**—A pleasing old rose color. Flowers large and full, long, erect stems. 15c each. 3
911. **Pioneer.**—Dark maroon, sometimes almost black. One of the best among the dark colors. 15c each. 4
912. **Purple Gem.**—Rich, royal purple, clear and constant. 15c each. 4
913. **Show.**—A beautiful pure white, long stem. Excellent for cutting. 15c. 4
914. **Yellow Duke.**—Clear, bright yellow. 15c each. 4



Uncle Tom Dahlia

Dahlia Seed

But few people know Dahlias can be raised from seed and will bloom the first year. The seeds germinate as easily and certainly as Zinnias, and from the very first development are strong and sturdy little plants. Plant them in a shallow box or pan early in March or April, transplant them carefully as their growth demands, and keep the soil moderately moist. When all danger from frost is over, plant them in the bed or border in the garden, and from then on they will prove no more trouble than if the tubers had been used instead of seed.

915. **Single Flowering.**—Pkt., 5c.
 916. **Double Best Mixed.**—Pkt., 15c.
 917. **Double Cactus-Flowered Mixed.** Pkt., 15c.

Gladioli

A search of the floral kingdom, be it ever so painstaking and complete, will discover no flower to match the Gladioli in ease of culture or another which shows so great a diversity of color in endless combination and variety. It is matchless as a cut flower. The great advancement recently effected in the size and colors of the blossoms justly entitle the Gladioli to the position it now holds, aristocrat of the border.

The amateur gardener appreciates its sure blooming qualities, the stored-up nourishment in the bulb making certain its vigorous growth. Seldom attacked by insect or disease, it blossoms under conditions which would discourage any less hardy bulb or plant.

Culture.—The Gladioli thrives in a sunny location, protected from wind. It appears to best advantage when planted among Peonies, shrubbery or in masses or rows bordered with some lower-growing plants such as Candytuft, Alyssum or Bachelor Button. These make a pleasing contrast with the tall, stiffer foliage of the Gladioli.

Gladioli bulbs will grow in any good garden soil, but do much better when the latter has been enriched with well-rotted manure. If the bulbs are planted at intervals from April to June the blooming period will extend from July until frost. A trench should be dug five inches deep and an inch of sand placed in the bottom to absorb surplus moisture. Then set the bulb (flat or hollow side down) in the sand.

For earliest blossoms, draw two inches of soil over the bulbs at first, replacing the rest when the shoots appear. As the leaves develop, more earth should be drawn up around the base, to furnish support for the stalks. Keep the bed free from weeds and give plenty of water, especially during the blooming period. When the flower buds appear the plants should be staked.

CHOICE GLADIOLI

918. **America.**—Exquisite delicate pink. Spikes two to three feet long, upon which flowers of good size are well arranged. 5c each; 50c doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

919. **Augusta.**—Splendid large, white blossoms, with blue anthers. 5c each; 50c doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

920. **Baron Hulot.**—Rich, deep violet. A fine, dark shade bordering on blue. Should be planted with a light variety for contrast. 7c each; 60c doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

921. **Empress of India.**—Deep maroon. A rich, velvety shade, very decorative. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

922. **Europa.**—Pure white. 20c each; \$2.00 doz.

923. **Chicago White.**—White, with lavender marking in throat. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.50 per 100.

924. **Halley.**—Salmon-pink, shaded yellow. The predominating color of the flowers is delicate pink with a slight roseate tinge. The lower petals bear a creamy blotch, with a bright red stripe through the center, producing a superb effect. 6c each, 50c doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

925. **Mrs. Frank Pendleton.**—Rose with dark carmine blotch. This is one of the finest new gladioli. 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

926. **Mrs. Frances King.**—Most popular light scarlet. Of exceptional value for cut flower use. Separate flowers often measure four to five inches across and five to six flowers are open at one time. 5c each; 50c doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

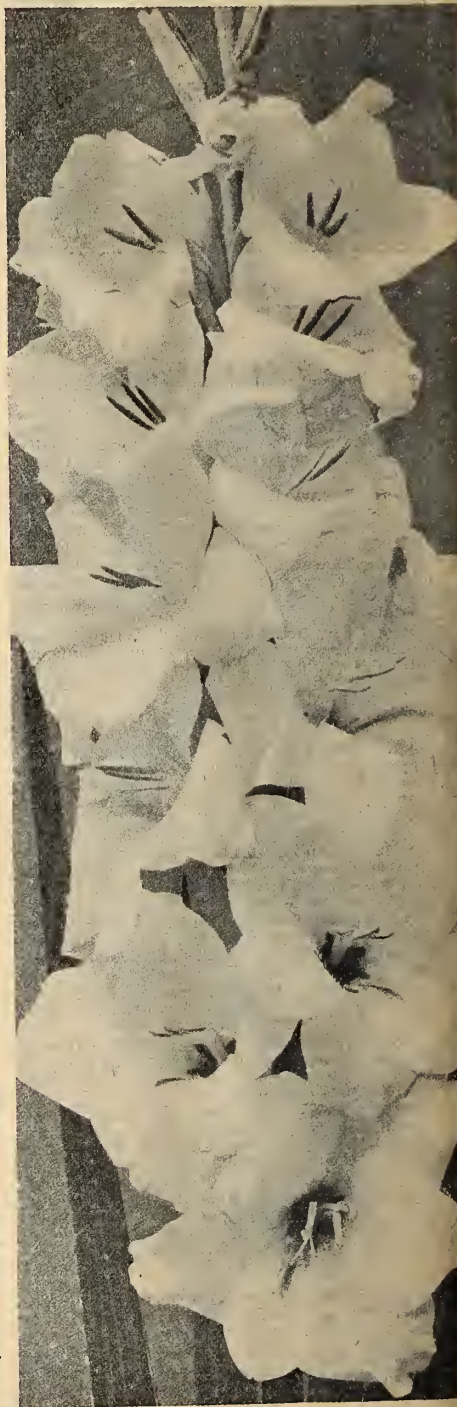
927. **Niagara.**—Nearly canary-yellow. A charming American variety of a delicate cream-yellow, lightly marked and splashed with rosy carmine in the throat; very large open flowers, on tall, straight spikes; beautiful as a cut flower. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

928. **Panama.**—Finest new pink. It resembles its parent, America, but is richer in shade and larger. The flower spike is exceptionally long. A matchless variety in its class, having taken prizes at many of the famous flower shows. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

929. **Princeps.**—The Amaryllis-flowered Gladioli. Splendid, later flowering variety; flowers of enormous size, five and one-half inches in diameter and a dazzling scarlet-red color, with a small white band on each lower petal. Spikes produce twelve to fifteen flowers and grow four feet in height. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.; \$8.50 per 100.

930. **Ruffled Glory.**—With "Ruffled" petals. Delicate pink, with crimson stripe in the center of each petal. About three and one-half feet high. 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

931. **Schwaben.**—A variety of extreme vigor, many of the bulbs producing two or three flowering stalks which very often produce side branches besides. The stalk produces about twenty very large flowers, six to eight usually open at one time. The color is the best of the clear canary yellow, shading to a soft sulphury yellow when open. 15c each, \$1.50 doz.



America Gladioli

Tuberoses

One of the best known and most easily grown summer flowering bulbs. Easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance and beautiful flower spikes, which are borne on long stems, making it an admirable cut flower for house decoration. Bulbs should be taken up before freezing weather and placed in a dry cellar.

937. Armstrong's Everblooming.—6c each; doz., 60c, prepaid.

938. Dwarf Excelsior Pearl.—5c each; doz., 40c, prepaid.

939. Mexican Everblooming.—These came from high tableland of Central Mexico. They have tall, stiff stems, flowers pure white, single, delightfully fragrant. Commence to bloom in May or June farther north (than Texas or Mexico) and are a mass of white until cut down by frosts. They never blight and the smallest bulb blooms the first season. 6c each; doz., 60c; \$4.00 per 100, prepaid.

Hardy Garden Lilies

The favorite flowers of everyone who wishes to have a succession of bloom in the herbaceous border or beds. Lilies can be successfully planted amongst shrubbery, where they take up little or no room, and



The Gladiolus is one of the most beautiful flowers

932. Willy Wigman.—Delicate rose, with soft carmine blotch. 10c each, \$1.00 doz.

GLADIOLI IN SEPARATE SHADES

933. Orange and Yellow Shades.—7c each; 70c doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

934. Pink and Rose Shades.—5c each; 50c doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

935. Scarlet and Red Shades.—5c each; 50c doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

936. White and Light Shades.—6c each; 60c doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Six of a kind at the dozen rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Postage paid on single bulbs. Dozen or more Gladioli, postage extra, at 10c dozen.

FACTS ABOUT GLADIOLI

Gladioli are the best of all summer flowering bulbs.

One cannot guarantee a crop of any flowers, since they are all subject to uncontrollable weather conditions, but there is no flower more certain to do well than the Gladiolus.

Few garden flowers last longer after being cut.

They are fine for the children's garden, since they are of so easy culture.

Plant Gladioli this spring if you want beautiful flowers next summer.

They bloom from midsummer until frost if planted at intervals of ten days apart.

Gladioli appear best in masses of twenty-five or more of one color.

For early flowers, start the bulbs indoors in March or April and transplant to the garden in late May.



Tuberoses



Tigrinum Lily

if properly chosen with regard to their time of flowering, a constant show can be had for the better part of the summer.

940. Auratum (Gold Banded).—The most beautiful and popular variety of the lily family. Should be in every garden. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with a clear golden band running through the center of each petal. Very fragrant. Mammoth size, bulbs nine to eleven inches, postpaid, 25c each; at purchaser's expense, \$2.00 doz.

941. Speciosum Album.—Pure white, with beautiful recurved petals, very fragrant. Mammoth bulbs nine to eleven inches. Postpaid, 40c each; at purchaser's expense, \$3.50 doz.

942. Melpomene (Crimson Banded).—We consider this the most satisfactory of the Speciosum class. When planted in a favorable location, it will last for years. Flowers are white with a deep rosy-crimson band on each petal, with deeper color spots between. They are five to six inches in diameter. Very fragrant. Mammoth bulbs nine to eleven inches. 25c each, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, \$2.00 doz.

943. Tigrinum Splendens (Improved Single Tiger Lily). Very hardy native lily; orange-red, spotted purple-black. Each, 15c, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, \$1.50 doz.

944. Tigrinum Fl. Pl. (Double Tiger Lily).—The well known Tiger Lily. Rich orange blossoms; four feet. Each, 15c, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, \$1.50 dozen.

Annual Vines

945. Cinnamon Vine.—Quick grower with beautiful glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers. Vines will run twenty-five to thirty-five feet in one season. Medium size roots, each 5c; doz., 50c; postpaid; extra large roots, each, 10c.

946. Madelra.—One of the best and most popular climbers; not for the flower which is insignificant, but for its leaves, which are small, dark-green and very dense. The vine is of slender growth and will succeed in any location, making best growth, however, in a sunny sheltered place. Not hardy and roots should be taken up in the fall. Bulbs, each, 7c; 3 for 20c; doz., 65c, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, 25 for \$1.00; \$3.00 per 100.

CLIMBING VINES



Clematis Paniculata

All vines should be given a deep fertile soil, and ample moisture and the ground for them should be thoroughly prepared. Evergreen Vines prefer shady places; Deciduous Vines sunny positions.

By using care in planting vines, one may have blossoms from early spring until killed by freezing weather. We have listed some of the best vines for outdoor planting in the great Southwest. **Vines and shrubbery should be forwarded by express—purchaser paying transportation charges. Where possible to send by mail we have so stated.**

947.—Boston Ivy *Ampelopsis Veitchii*—This is one of the most popular climbing plants for covering brick or stone walls, buildings, trees, trellises, fences, etc. When established it is of very rapid growth, clings fast and is self-supporting to the smoothest surface. Foliage deep green, changing to bright crimson in the fall. It is hardy and thrives everywhere. *Strong plants, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz. Extra strong two-year plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per doz., postpaid.*

948.—Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia Siphon*). — A vigorous and rapid growing, hardy vine, producing a splendid dense shade. The foliage retains its color from early spring until late fall. The plant bears singular brownish colored flowers, resembling the shape of a pipe. There is nothing better than this vine for shade or screen purposes. The plant does not seem to be subject to insects or diseases. *Strong plants, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25; \$4.50 per doz., by express.*

CLEMATIS, LARGE FLOWERING

Clematis require rich, deep soil, good drainage, abundance of water, and should be planted so that the crown of the root is three or four inches beneath the surface of the soil. The vines are of slender wiry growth, and require some support that they can twine around like a rod, pole or wire, and if the location is somewhat moist and partially shaded, so much the better.

949.—Clematis Jackmanii The best known variety, with large violet-purple flowers, remarkable for their velvety richness. *Extra strong plants 50c; 3 for \$1.25.*

950.—Clematis Henryii Fine large creamy-white flowers, strong growing, and one of the best. *Extra strong plants, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.*

951.—Clematis Ville De Lyon A standard red Clematis, being the nearest approach to a scarlet yet produced. *Extra strong plants, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.*

952.—Clematis Paniculata Hardy, sweet-scented. This handsome hardy climber is one of the choicest and most satisfactory climbing flowering plants we grow. The plant is of strong, rapid growth, with small, dense, cheerful green foliage, giving it an elegance possessed by no other hardy climber, and even did it not flower at all, it would be

one of our most desirable vines. The flowers appear in greatest profusion during August and continue late in the fall, are a creamy-white color, and most deliciously fragrant; will grow anywhere. *Price of Clematis Paniculata, good, strong plants, 15c each; 2 for 25c; \$1.50 per doz.; two-year-old plants, 25c each; 3 for 70c; \$2.50 per doz. postpaid; extra size, three-year-old vines, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz., express.*

HONEYSUCKLES

Hardy, Sweet-scented.

953.—Japanese Honeysuckle (*Halliana*)—A rampant evergreen climber. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green, densely covering the vines and branches. Flowers white, changing to yellow, deliciously fragrant. Grand for trellises and ground cover. One of the best. *Price, nice young plants, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz. Extra strong plants, 30c each; 3 for 75c; \$2.75 per doz., by express.*

HARDY JAPANESE KUDZU VINE

954.—Pueraria Thunbergiana ("Jack-and-the-Bean Stalk" Vine). A vine that will grow anywhere in the best or poorest soil. Remarkable and rapid, often making a growth of fifty to seventy-five feet in one season. In the North the plant dies to the ground in the winter, coming up again from the roots in the spring. It has clusters of delightfully fragrant purple flowers in summer and autumn, with large, beautiful, deep green leaves, affording a dense shade, making it invaluable for covering porches, arbors, fences, rockeries, dead or old trees, etc. *Strong, one-year-old roots, 20c each; 3 for 50c, or 12 for \$1.75. Large two-year-old plants, 30c each; 12 for \$3.00, by express.*

WISTARIA

955.—Beautiful Hardy Blue Wistaria

A vigorous strong-growing vine, producing in early summer a great profusion of large clusters of lovely rich, violet-blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome. The foliage is exceedingly rich and attractive and not too dense—half concealing and half revealing the object which it covers, which feature admits of a fine artistic effect of detail. One of the very best climbing vines for verandas, balconies, second-floor fronts, etc. *Each 30c; 3 for 75c; \$2.75 per doz. Larger plants, 50c; 3 for \$1.25, by express.*

956.—Hardy White Wistaria This differs from the Blue only in color of flowers, which in this are pure white, forming a striking contrast. *Each 30c; 3 for 75c. Larger plants, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25, by express.*

Vines Can Be Used To Hide Many Unsightly Objects

Ornamental Shrubs

HARDY HYDRANGEA

957.—Paniculata It attains a height of four to eight feet and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of the last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plants are treated this way. This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting we know of. By express, 15c each; 2 for 25c; \$1.40 per doz.; large plants 25c; 3 for 60c; \$2.40 per doz. Large field-grown plants, 50c each; 3 for \$1.15; \$3.75 per doz.

958.—Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora Alba (Hills of Snow)—(Four to eight feet.) This beautiful hardy American shrub is the finest addition to this class of plants found in many years. The blooms are very large, of pure snow-white color, resembling a little the hardy shrub so well known, the Snowball, in color and make-up, only they are much larger in size and much more striking. One of its most valuable features is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early in June through August, renders it a valuable plant not only to the florist, but to the owner of every garden. It is perfectly hardy, standing twenty degrees below zero. By express, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz. Strong plants, 25c each; 3 for 60c; \$2.40 per doz. Strong field-grown plants, two and three years old, 50c and \$1.00 each, by express only. Plants at 50c each, \$5.00 per doz. Plants at \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

959.—Upright (Grows three to five feet, flowers in spring.) One of the most shapely ornamental hedge plants to be found. Blossoms followed by bright, shiny berries. Plant fifteen to eighteen inches apart. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz. Large size, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

LARGE FLOWERING FRAGRANT LILACS

Price, by express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

960.—Purple Lilac (Common Lilac)—Grows five to ten feet, flower in spring. A large upright shrub with heart-shaped, bright green leaves. Native of Europe. Flowers purple and deliciously fragrant.

961.—White Lilac Grow five to ten feet, flower in spring. Same habit of growth as Purple Lilac, but with white flowers.

962.—Persian Lilac Grow four to six feet, flower in spring. Native of Persia. Small foliage and bright purple flowers.

963.—White Persian Lilac Grow four to six feet, flower in spring. Delicate white, fragrant flowers.

PRIVET (Ligustrum)

These are extensively used for hedges and screens and are also planted among other shrubs for the beauty of their flowers and berries. They are hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any fertile soil and stands clipping.

964.—Amoor River South Privet (2)—A large shrub with upright branches. Leaves dark green and lustrous, tardily deciduous, or in the South nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles. Splendid for hedges. Very similar to the California Privet so universally used for hedging in the East, but unlike it here in that the Amoor is hardy. (exp.) Ask for prices.

965.—California Privet Most popular hedge plant. Nice plants, 15 to 18 in., by express, 10c each; 6 for 35c; 60c per doz; 25 for \$1.00; \$4.00 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 12c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per doz.; 25 for \$1.25; \$5.00 per 100; 24 to 36 in., 25 for \$1.50; \$6 per 100. Plant six inches apart in single or double rows.

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE

966.—Double White Syringa (Philadelphia, Bouquet de Blanc). A fine double flowering variety, attaining a height of four to five feet, having erect branches, completely covered with large and showy double white flowers. Very fragrant. By express, 20c; 3 for 50c; large plants, 40c each.

967.—Syringa—Philadelphia (Common Mock Orange)—A hardy shrub with upright, over-arching branches, attaining height of six to eight feet. Leaves over-bright green, two to four inches long. Flowers creamy-white, deliciously fragrant, borne in great profusion in late spring. Very showy. By express, 20c; 3 for 50c; \$1.15 per dozen; extra large plants, 40c; 3 for \$1.00.



Hardy Hydrangea

968.—Golden Leaf Syringa (Golden Leaf Mock Orange)—A form of the Common Mock Orange with yellow foliage, much prized for its bright foliage effect. Grows three to four feet. By express, 20c; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; extra large plants, 40c; 3 for \$1.00.

SNOWBERRY

969.—Symphoricarpos Racemosus (Grows three to five feet; flowers through summer.) A well known shrub with small pink flowers and beautiful large white berries, that hang on the stems through the winter. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field-grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz.

SPIRAEA

A large group of showy, free-flowering, hardy shrubs. Some of the species bloom in early spring, others in midsummer, while some produce their flowers from summer until fall. Prices except as noted. One-year plants, by express, 15c each; \$1.25 per doz; \$10 per 100. Larger plants, 2-year, field-grown, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100. Plant in a single row from one to three feet apart.

970.—Spiraea Anthony Waterer (Grows two to three feet, flowers in summer.) A fine dwarf Spiraea with dark crimson flowers, one of the finest. By express, 20c; \$2.00 per dozen.

971.—Spiraea Prunifolia (Florepleno) (Grows four to six feet, flowers in spring.) A handsome arching form, very double showy white flowers. By express, 20c; larger plants, 40c.

972.—Spiraea Van Houttei, Van Houttei's Bridal Wreath A grand and graceful arching shrub, leaves dark green. Flowers white; a beautiful specimen shrub.

973.—Spiraea Thunbergi A beautiful shrub with numerous slender branches, forming a dense feathery bush, two to three feet tall. Leaves narrow, bright green, fading in autumn with brilliant tones of orange and scarlet. Flowers pure white in late spring.

SNOWBALL

(Viburnum)

The Snowballs are one of the most useful shrubs, being very hardy and of good habit. They all have white flowers mostly on flat heads and with a few exceptions are noted for their handsome clusters of berries. The foliage frequently assumes brilliant and intense color tones in the autumn.

974.—Japanese Snowball Erect and compact, five to eight feet high, flowering in June with large, white blossoms. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field-grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

975.—Common Snowball (Grows four to eight feet. Flowers in spring.) A grand hardy shrub with handsome flowers produced in large globular clusters. Is an old-time favorite. By express, 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per doz.; large field-grown plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per dozen.

Raffia

Prices subject to market changes without notice

Raffia is the name given to a long-leaved plant found on the island of Madagascar. As a weaving material it is ideal, combining as it does softness and flexibility with great strength.

We can supply Raffia in natural and the following colors: Canary Yellow, Orange, Golden Brown, Seal Brown, Lavender, Violet, Black, Delft Blue, Navy Blue, Rose, Indian Red, Mahogany, Emerald Green, Olive Green.

Samples sent on request.

PRICES

	Bunch	¼ lb.	Lb.
Natural.....	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$1.00
Colors.....	.20	.50	1.50

Reeds (Rattan)

Reeds in natural colors only. Samples on request.

	Bunch	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 0.....	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$2.50
No. 1.....	.25	.55	1.90
No. 2.....	.25	.55	1.70
No. 3.....	.25	.55	1.60
No. 4.....	.25	.50	1.50
No. 5.....	.20	.40	1.30
No. 6.....	.20	.40	1.25
No. 7.....	.20	.40	1.10
No. 8.....	.20	.40	1.10
No. 9.....	.20	.40	1.10
No. 5 Split.....	.25	.45	1.35
No. 6 Split.....	.20	.40	1.30
No. 6 Flat.....	.20	.40	1.25
Winding Reed.....	.25	.45	1.40

Indian Sweet Grass

Sweet Grass is an excellent basket-weaving material and may be combined with Raffia with charming effects. It possesses a delightful fragrance.

Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Basketry Supplies

Books—Illustrated books for making Baskets, 30c each postpaid and up.

Needles—for Raffia work. Nos. 18, 19, 20; 6 for 10c; 20c per pkt., postpaid.

Wood Bases

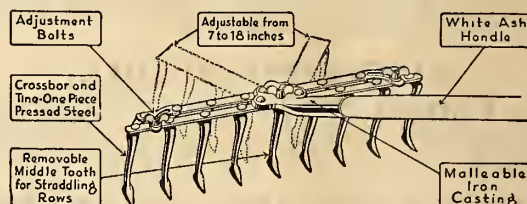
We have put in a stock of wooden bases for Reed Baskets, Trays, etc., made of 3-ply Birch bored for different size reeds. Round, Oval, Square, Rectangular, and odd shapes for making work baskets, waste paper baskets, flower pot covers, serving trays, lemonade costers, etc.

Prices—We will quote prices on application. Please mention the article you wish to make. Also give us the approximate size and shape you prefer.

TRANSPORTATION.

Parcel Post or Express is extra on Basketry Supplies, except where we mention "postpaid." If you wish shipment to go forward by parcel post, please include postage to cover that item. Include postage for one additional pound to cover weight of packing. Parcels weighing four ounces or more require postage at the pound rate.

PULL EASY ADJUSTABLE CULTIVATOR



The handiest little garden tool that ever sunk its teeth into Mother Earth. It has the perfect balance or "hang" which is necessary to any tool and which enables one to use it for a long time without tiring the arms. The handle is 4½ feet long. Teeth are of one piece cold pressed steel and are unbreakable. Ask for pamphlet.

F. O. B. Wichita.

	Each
Pull Easy Cultivator.....	\$1.25
Pull Easy, Jr., Cultivator.....	.75
Pull Easy Wheel Cultivator.....	4.00

Standard Garden Plow

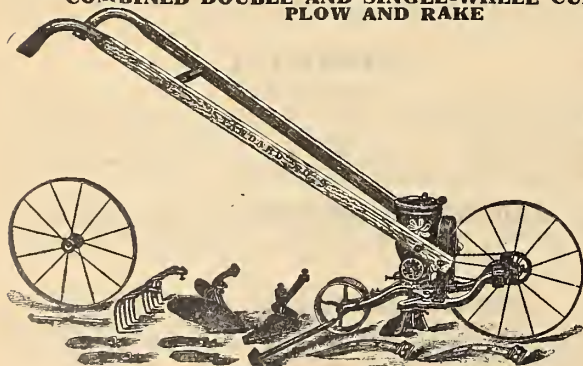
Has a very strong single wheel 24 inches in diameter, with 1-inch tire. The adjustment is simple and perfect. Plow is adjusted up or down without disturbing the plow. Equipped with double-end shovel, moldboard with land-side, weeder and rake. These tools are made from hard steel, ground and polished. Steel-shank is shaped so it can be raised or lowered for deep or shallow cultivating without changing slant of tools in the ground.

No. 20, complete with attachments as illustrated, shipping weight 18 pounds, \$5.50.

No. 1 Seeder attachment for No. 20, weight 7 pounds, \$4.50.

No. 9 Standard Hill and Drill Seeder

COMBINED DOUBLE AND SINGLE-WHEEL CULTIVATOR, PLOW AND RAKE



Standard Hill and Drill Seeder

The latest improved and best combination ever offered. Easily changed from a double to a single-wheel cultivator, and with the hill and drill seeder attachment makes three complete tools in one.



Standard Garden Plow, No. 20

The tool is light and strong, with few parts to get out of order, and has a positive rotary force feed.

The frame of the seeder, cultivator, the plow, hoe, shovel shanks and rakes are all made of malleable iron.

The attachments are four cultivating teeth, 1 pair 6-inch hoes 1 pair vine guards, 1 pair plows, 1 pair rakes, 1 wrench and 1 hill and drill seeder complete as shown.

No. 9, with all attachments as shown, \$19.50. Shipping weight 58 pounds.



"Norcross" Cultivator - - Hoes and Weeders

Will cultivate closer to plants without injuring them than any other type of implement known, leaving the soil level, loose and untrampled.

The sharp, tapering shovels enter the ground easily and are so arranged, one with another, as to literally tear up every inch of the soil from one to five inches deep, as required.

Detachable steel prongs, malleable head, extra high grade handles. Finely finished throughout.

Three sizes, suited to both men and women, and the average cost is only that of a common hoe.

THREE SIZES AND PRICES.

5-prong, 4 ft. handle, wt. 3 lbs.....	Each \$1.25
3-prong, 4 ft. handle, wt. 2 lbs.....	.85
"Midget," 9-inch handle, wt. 12 ounces.....	.50

(Midget by Parcel Post, prepaid, for 60 cents.)



THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER

It is the greatest labor and seed-saving invention of the age. The working principles are a novelty of simplicity, the results of more than twenty-five years of careful study. It is so simple in construction and perfect in operation that even a boy can operate it. It will sow Alfalfa, Timothy, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Hungarian, Red-Top, Turnip, Millet, Kaffir, Cane, Cotton and all other grains and seeds perfectly even, any desired amount per acre, and from thirty to sixty acres a day. Full instructions and directions on every machine. Price, \$2.00.

The Cyclone Jr. Seed Sower.—Embodies all the principal features for even distribution of seeds, as found in our time-tested Cyclone Seeders. It is, however, built on slightly different principles. High in Value, Low in Price. Each, \$1.75.

Spraying

Spraying is a recognized part of fruit growing and gardening and the more frequently it is done the more profitable the crops produced.

A great many orchards are infested with San Jose Scale, which, if permitted to remain on the trees, will increase very rapidly in one year, and within a two-year period will destroy many of the trees unless proper spraying is done to control the scale.

It is not difficult to destroy San Jose Scale if one will carefully spray the trees with Lime Sulphur.

If the trees are badly affected, it is possible that it will be necessary to spray in the fall after the leaves have fallen from the trees, and again spray the second time in the spring before the leaf-buds open.

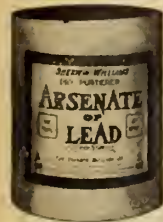
It is not safe to spray with Lime Sulphur after the trees have grown leaves in the spring, because sometimes the leaves will be badly burned, thus impairing the growth of leaves and fruit.

Packages containing powder or liquid poisons cannot be sent by mail.

DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD

One pound of "Dry Arsenate" will do the work of two or three pounds of Paste Arsenate and be more effective because it is a perfect dry, fine, white powder and does not contain 50 per cent of water.

It mixes easily and readily in water. No working up to prepare for the spray tank. No straining. It is only necessary to shake the proportional amount into the spray tank. **One pound to 50 gallons of water.**



	Each		Each
1/2-lb. package.....	\$.30	50-lb. drum.....	\$18.50
1-lb. package.....	.55	100-lb. drum.....	35.00
5-lb. can.....	2.15	200-lb. drum (per 100	
25-lb. drum.....	9.75	pounds).....	34.00

Ask for pamphlet on Dry Arsenate.

POISON—Arsenate of Lead is an arsenical poison when taken internally.

Antidote.—Give promptly any emetic; warm, salty water or mustard and large doses of castor oil.

Will quote prices on **Paris Green** upon receipt of inquiry.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION

For San Jose Scale spray every part of the trunk and branches after the leaves are off in the fall and the tree is dormant, using one part Lime-Sulphur Solution to eight parts of water. Then again in the spring before the leaf-buds open. It will be profitable to make two sprayings for scale if you can spare the time. With proper spraying your trees will be clean and you will secure larger, cleaner and more perfect fruit.

Liquid Lime Sulphur can only be shipped when no danger of freezing. **Ask for prices.**



DRY LIME SULPHUR

It requires 10 pounds Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. The best manner to mix Dry Lime Sulphur with water is to run a small quantity of water into barrel or tank, put in enough Dry Lime Sulphur (at the rate of 10 pounds to 50 gallons water), start the agitator and run in water until barrel or tank is filled; by this time the Dry Lime Sulphur will be in solution.

Prices Dry Lime Sulphur

1-lb. cartons.....	\$.25	25-lb. drums.....	\$ 3.50
5-lb. drums.....	.90	50-lb. drums.....	6.50
10-lb. drums.....	1.60		

Tuber-Tonic

A Combined Insecticide and Fungicide (In dry form) for Potato Spraying



Tuber-Tonic is a finely divided dry powder which is intended for use against the potato bug and similar insects, as well as a preventive of blight. The quantity to be used is effected to a greater or less degree by climatic and other conditions, and it is necessary to use judgment in its application.

For average requirements place from 1 1/2 to 3 pounds of Dry Tuber-Tonic in a pail and add rapidly and at one time, with constant stirring, three gallons of water. Stir thoroughly and pass through a sieve before putting into spray tank, adding 47 gallons of water. **Price per one pound can, 55c.** Not mailable.

Antidote.—Send for doctor. Induce vomiting with an emetic, such as mustard and warm water, or by tickling the throat with finger or a feather. Procure at the drug store hydrated oxide of iron or a mixture of chloride of iron and magnesia and take freely.



HOFSTRA

(Non-Poisonous Insecticide)

DEADLIEST ENEMY OF GARDEN INSECTS, HOUSEHOLD BUGS, FLIES AND POULTRY PESTS

There is practically no insect known which does not breathe through its skin. Hofstra, though absolutely non-poisonous to man or beast, stifles, suffocates and kills all bug life. It is a powder, unbelievably fine, which, when sprayed among the foliage of plants, permeates every part of the air surrounding it, effectively ridding the worst infested gardens and flower beds of all bug life. Sprayed in the feathers of poultry or in the henhouse, it positively kills lice; gets fleas and ticks on dogs; kills ants, roaches and flies in the house.

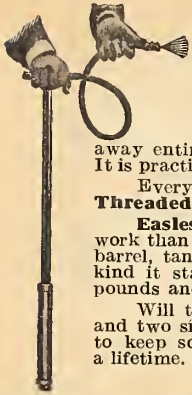
A Reliable Metal Gun Loaded with Hofstra, 15c

The Hofstra bellows gun or sprayer is the quickest, easiest method of applying insecticide known; covers a good size garden in a few shots; made of metal; impervious to moisture; refillable and lasts a lifetime.

Refill-Gun with Package Powder 25c, 50c and \$1.00 Sizes.

Hofstra goes farther and does more than ordinary insect powder and is therefore much cheaper to use. Order a 15c gun today and a trial 25c package. Large guns (not loaded) for truck gardeners, each 50c. When convinced of merit, order the 50c or dollar size package. The 50c size contains 25 per cent more than two 25c packages; the dollar size, 50 per cent more than four 25c packages.

Junior No. 5 Sprayer



This pump requires **no fastenings of any kind**, holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator needs to do is to press the plunger down. **It rises of itself**, the upward stroke being made by a brass spring forcing the cylinder apart.

The **all Brass** suction working within a **Brass cylinder** with **all Brass Valves**, does away entirely with all leather, rubber, or other packing. It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order.

Everything except handle and hose is **Solid Brass Threaded and Screwed Together**.

Easiest Working and will do more different kinds of work than any pump ever made. Will pump from a pail, barrel, tank, spring or creek. Without fastenings of any kind it stands firmly wherever placed. Weighs only 4 pounds and is **Ready for Instant Use**.

Will throw three sizes of solid **continuous** streams and two sizes of fine round spray. Has automatic mixer to keep solution stirred. Pleases everybody and will last a lifetime. **\$4.60.**

The Century Barrel Sprayer

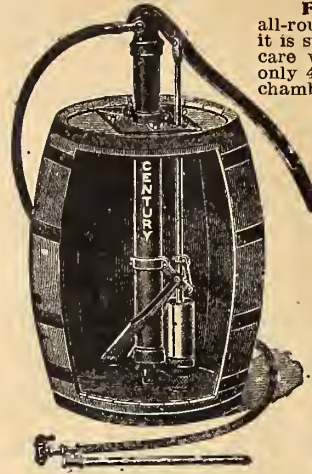


Fig. 645.—The Century is the best all-round Barrel Sprayer on the market; it is strong and durable and with proper care will last for years. The pump is only 44 inches high, having the large air chamber located principally within the barrel, leaving no projection to catch in the branches. The Cylinder is submerged in the liquid and is constantly primed.

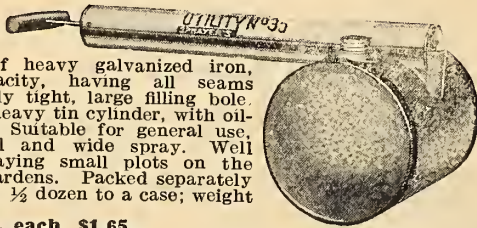
A special mechanical agitator is provided. The Century No. 2 is made with 2½-inch cylinder; length of stroke, 4½ inches. All working parts are brass and the Century is provided with special packing. Shipping weight, pump only, boxed, about 75 pounds.

Fig. 645. Outfit A, with 12½-foot section of ½-inch hose and Demorel nozzle, with pole connection, \$18.65; barrel not included.

Complete Deming Sprayer catalog will be furnished on request.

SUCCESS BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP — With 3 feet of hose and nozzle, \$5.50.

Utility Three-Quart Galvanized Sprayer



Tank made of heavy galvanized iron, three-quart capacity, having all seams sweated absolutely tight, large filling hole. Pump has extra heavy tin cylinder, with oil-treated plunger. Suitable for general use, giving a forceful and wide spray. Well adapted for spraying small plots on the farm and large gardens. Packed separately one in a box, sold ½ dozen to a case; weight 17 pounds.

No. 35—Price, each, \$1.65.

“Kant Klog” Sprayer



Style G

The “Kant-Klog” comes in two styles—Style G has thumb pressure Spring Hose-Cock. Style B has lever pressure Spring Hose-Cock.

Sprays trees, all kinds of small fruits and garden vegetables, disinfectants, white-wash and many other uses.

PRICES

Galv. G — With galvanized steel body..... **\$6.75**
Brass G — With polished brass body..... **\$10.00**
Galv. B — With galvanized steel body..... **\$7.25**
Brass B — With polished brass body..... **\$10.50**

Sprayers

The Midget.—Pint tin sprayer; handy for use in the house, garden and henhouse. **40c each, at purchaser's expense.**

The Misty.—A tin sprayer. Useful around dairy barns and for spraying hen houses and disinfecting. **65c each at purchaser's expense.**

The Standard Spray Pump

The Standard is made entirely of Brass. No Leather Packings. No Iron Castings to Rust or Decay. Nothing to Get Out of Order.

Its plan of operation is slightly different from other types of spraying apparatus, since the hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel, tank or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

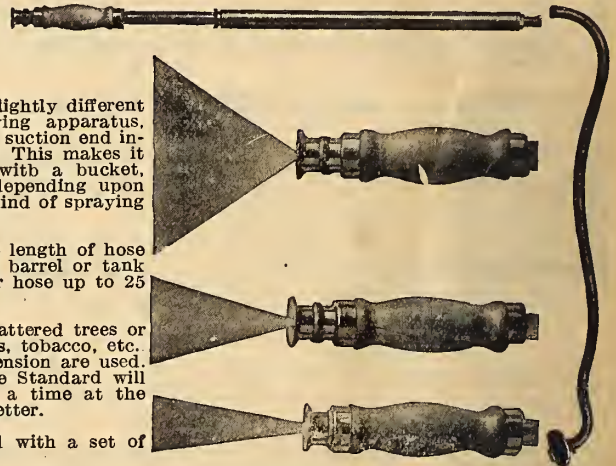
For bucket use a 3½-foot length of hose is supplied. To use it with barrel or tank for a large orchard, a longer hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable.

For spraying young or scattered trees or truck crops such as potatoes, tobacco, etc. the knapsack and short extension are used. With these attachments, the Standard will spray potatoes one row at a time at the rate of an acre an hour or better.

The Standard is provided with a set of three nozzles.

WHAT THE STANDARD WILL DO

Spray orchards, large or small.
Spray vineyards and bushes.
Spray potatoes and all truck crops.
Spray whitewash.
Spray cattle dip and disinfectants.
Spray the tallest fruit trees **FROM THE GROUND**.
Saves **OVER HALF THE TIME** and does its work thoroughly.



PRICE LIST OF SPRAY NOZZLES AND POLES

	Each
The Standard with 3½ feet hose and full set of nozzles.....	\$5.00
Knapsack attachments.....	2.75
Extra hose, per foot.....	.20
Simplex nozzle.....	.85
Simplex Angle nozzle.....	.85
Bordeaux nozzle.....	1.00
High pressure ½-in. hose, per foot..	.20
Hardy Orchard Gun.....	12.50
“Hilo” Spray Rod.....	6.00
10 ft. bamboo, brass lined, spray poles.....	.50
The above with angle cut-off.....	4.50
Ask for Hardie Spray Pump Catalog.	

Grows Bumper Crops

of Alfalfa,
Clovers, Peas,
Beans, Other
Legumes.



It will insure
a catch, yield
big crops

"Nitragin" Increases Yield, Makes Fertile Soil



The simplest, safest and surest system of soil inoculation for all legumes. Awarded gold medal, St. Louis, 1904. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of failure to secure a "catch" of alfalfa, clover or other legumes. "Nitragin" is insurance. "Nitragin" is the original pure culture. Packed in a ventilated can. Include "Nitragin" with your seed order. Don't fail to use it on your Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas.

PRICES

1/2 acre size (Ship. wt. 4 oz.)	.....	\$ .50
1 acre size (Ship. wt. 8 oz.)	.....	1.00
2 acre size (Ship. wt. 1 lb.)	.....	1.80
5 acre size (Ship. wt. 2 1/2 lbs.)	.....	4.00
10 acre size (Ship. wt. 5 lbs.)	.....	7.50

Postage or express extra.

Be sure to state what crop the "NITRAGIN" is to be used for.

You can also get the special Garden "Nitragin" which is good for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, and large enough for the average garden, for 35c, postpaid. Simply order: GARDEN "NITRAGIN"—35c, postpaid.



The Big Cabbage and Beet were treated with Nitro-Fertile

NITRO-FERTILE



—The Liquid Fertilizer. An absolutely odorless plant-food, free from weed seeds and bulk waste, quick in action and widely used by professional florists and growers. It is excellent for house plants and the

lawn, shrubbery, flower and vegetable garden; can be fertilized throughout the growing season easily and pleasantly; successfully used to force growth. Contains 2% Nitrogen, 3% Phosphoric Acid and 3% Potash. To use, dilute with water in the following proportions: 1 tablespoonful to a gallon for potted plants; 2 tablespoonfuls to a gallon for shrubs, lawns, or garden. Will keep indefinitely. Fertilizing with Nitro-Fertile is a simple, pleasant and economical way of insuring a successful garden. One quart fertilizes 1,500 square feet. One gallon is sufficient for the average lawn and garden for the entire season. 1/2 pint, 35c; pint, 60c; quart, \$1.00; gallon, \$3.00.

THE "BIG CROP" SOIL TESTER

SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT FROM STEEL, BRASS,
ALUMINUM, TO LAST A LIFETIME

The Direction Book and the Chart tell you how to make the tests and which fields are best adapted to certain crops, tells you all about the manurial requirements of corn, peas, beans, vetch, tobacco, meadows, pastures, garden truck, vegetables, potatoes, beets, tomatoes, cotton, grain crops, etc.

YOU NEED ONE OF THESE TESTERS FOR LARGER PROFITS. ORDER ONE TODAY

The saving of time and money on just one field for one year will pay for the Tester many times over.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee every Tester to be as represented and to do all we claim for it, or you may return it and we will refund your money.

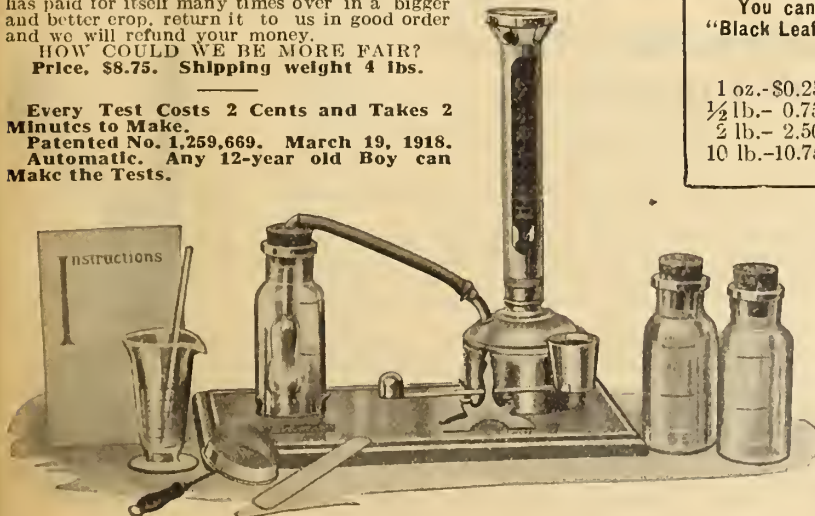
We do not limit you to a trial of 10 days or so. Send for a Tester at once, test and correct your soil as the Tester tells you. After your crop is harvested, if you are not satisfied that the Tester has paid for itself many times over in a bigger and better crop, return it to us in good order and we will refund your money.

HOW COULD WE BE MORE FAIR?

Price, \$8.75. Shipping weight 4 lbs.

Every Test Costs 2 Cents and Takes 2 Minutes to Make.

Patented No. 1,259,669. March 19, 1918. Automatic. Any 12-year old Boy can Make the Tests.



"BLACK LEAF 40"

Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine

This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphis (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You can not go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.

PRICES:

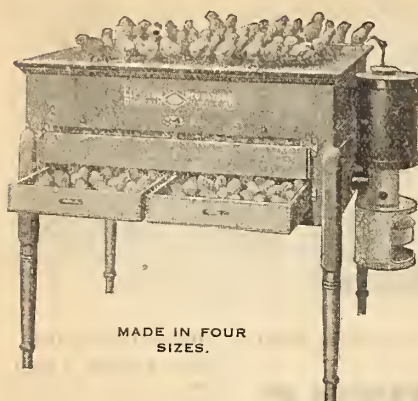
1 oz.-	\$0.25-	makes 6 gallons spray
1/2 lb.-	0.75-	" 40 to 120 gals. spray
2 lb.-	2.50-	" 160 to 500 " "
10 lb.-	10.75-	" 800 to 2500 " "

Hammond's
Slugshot

Used from ocean to ocean. A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable for use against Currant Worms, Potato Beetles, Cabbage Worms, Chicken Lice, Slugs, Sow Bugs, etc., and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicides.

F. O. B. Wichita, 1-lb. cartons, 25c; 5-lb. packages, 65c; postage extra.

POULTRY SUPPLIES



MADE IN FOUR SIZES.

Standard Cyphers Incubators

The CYPHERS INCUBATOR is known as the "business incubator of the age." It has won its way in all parts of the world because it gives the **best results**. It is used on more Government Agricultural Experiment Stations, on more large Practical Poultry Plants, on more Successful Egg Farms, and by more prominent Poultry Fanciers than all other makes combined. It hatches a **larger percentage** of the eggs entrusted to it, and produces **larger, stronger, healthier** and more **vigorous** chicks and ducklings than any other incubator ever built. This is CYPHERS guaranty.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS are built to hatch **and to last**. With proper care—the same care you would give a valuable piece of household furniture—a Standard Cyphers will last an ordinary lifetime. They are guaranteed to last **ten years** without repairs. We make this guarantee because they **have lasted** much longer than this—and are still doing first-class work.

These are machines that for **fifteen years** and more have been recognized as the "standard hatchers of the world." Tens upon tens of thousands of them have been sold and are in **successful use in every civilized country on the globe**. They are the last word to date in incubator building, not a penny being spared anywhere in their construction to make sure of their doing satisfactory work in **all climates**, under **widely different conditions**, in the hands of all sorts of people. Are built in four popular sizes and at prices as follows: 70 eggs, price complete, \$18.00; 144 eggs, price complete, \$28.50; 244 eggs, price complete, \$41.00. Satisfaction, or your money back.

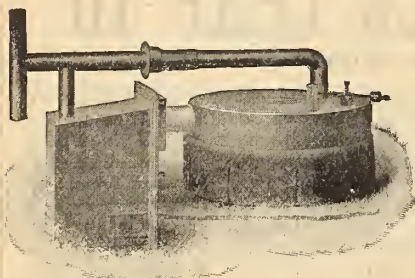
Cyphers Portable Brooding Hover

The **Self-Regulating and Self-Ventilating**, all-metal Portable Hover, illustrated herewith, is a modification of the Adaptable Hover, as manufactured and sold by the Cyphers Incubator Company for years, embodies the long-tested principles of that widely popular device.

This type of Hover is designed strictly for **indoor use**—that is, it should never be operated out in the open, where it will be **exposed directly** to wind and storm. It is meant for use in a room of a dwelling or any similar apartment, in an ordinary poultry house, in a brooding house, in a colony house or in a good-sized colony coop. \$10.00 f. o. b. Wichita.



Standard Cyphers Outdoor Brooder (Style B)
\$24.00 f. o. b. Wichita



Cyphers Adaptable Hover

Cyphers Adaptable Hover and Standard Fire-Proof Brooder Heater

As the name indicates, this efficient device is "adaptable" for use anywhere that chicks can be housed with safety, and it will do its work under widely varying conditions. It is constructed entirely of non-combustible material.

The adaptable Hover is especially recommended for use in continuous brooding houses, containing pens or chick runways side by side.

It may also be used separately to excellent advantage as a brooding device in colony coops, in portable houses and in home-made brooders, such as goods boxes, piano boxes or organ cases, and can be adapted to other makes of brooders, provided they are 26 inches high and of fairly large dimensions otherwise. \$10.00 f. o. b. Wichita.

The International Sanitary Hover Can Be Used Anywhere

It is especially suitable for use in colony brooders; but it can be used with equally good results in a hen-house, pen, barn, stable, piano box, or even a dry goods box. It can be picked up and carried around with ease.

The International Sanitary Hover provides 450 square inches of hovering space—200 square inches more than any other hover.

Sanitary Hovers are as practical for the small backyard poultry raiser as for large poultry plants. They are warmest at the curtain—usable anywhere—ready for business wherever placed. All that is necessary is to place the hover in the colony house and light the lamp. And the easiest way to set it up is to set it down. No crowding or smothering of chicks—no kneeling in mud or dust to get at the lamp—no cutting of holes or building of platforms.

This hover is constructed of heavy galvanized iron and is always sanitary, for no mites or other vermin can collect around it, as there are no cracks or crevices for them to find shelter. It can be easily cleaned and sprayed when necessary, and will last a lifetime, and give perfect brooding service every day of that time. It is only necessary to lift the thermometer to ascertain the temperature under the hover. Many of our customers tell us that they raised 94, 96, 98 and some even 100 per cent of the baby chicks put under the hover. One customer says: "It has the old hen beaten a mile." But while the hover has been built on the principle of the mother hen heat, it has many advantages that the old hen does not have.

Write for illustrated booklet or call and examine the hovers. We shall be pleased to show them to you. Price, complete, \$9.00 each, f. o. b. Wichita.



Queen Incubators

STOP HATCHING WEAK CHICKS! WITH CHEAP INCUBATORS

A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.



Most of the chicks you lose in the first few weeks die because they did not have, when hatched, enough strength or vitality for a good start.

The Queen is accurately regulated, keeping the temperature just right for the hatching chick. No hot and cold changes to weaken the chick's system. The Queen is properly insulated—two layers of wood and one of corrugated straw-board, with dead air space. This also helps to maintain an even temperature for the entire hatching period. Both Queen walls are built of genuine California Redwood. Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs.

SIZES AND PRICES

Shipping weight

No. 1 Queen, 85 egg size, 60 lbs.	\$19.50
No. 2 Queen, 135 egg size, 70 lbs.	27.50
No. 3 Queen, 180 egg size, 80 lbs.	32.50
No. 4 Queen, 275 egg size, 100 lbs.	42.50

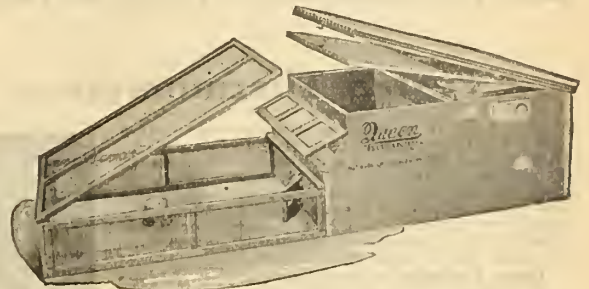
Delivered to your station in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa or Nebraska at above prices. Add 50 cents for Oklahoma and Arkansas, \$1.00 for Texas, and \$1.50 for New Mexico points.

Queen Brooders

Queen Outdoor Lamp-Heated Brooders are designed to raise the chicks in all kinds of weather at any time of the year, with complete protection day and night.

They are made of one-inch, high-grade, thoroughly seasoned hardwood lumber with mortised corners, bound with galvanized iron and covered with two coats of paint.

The heating system gives an abundance of heat, distributed properly, while plenty of fresh air is provided automatically without draughts. Brooder has two floors. Under the heating drum the floor is cut away and a galvanized pan substituted, which may be filled with earth or sand. It is removable and easily cleaned. Upper floor has two compartments—brooding room and sun parlor.



Queen Outdoor Lamp-heated Brooder

PRICES

No. 10, 125 chick size	\$27.50
No. 11, 165 chick size	30.00
No. 12, 250 chick size	32.50



Queen Brooder Stoves

The Queen Brooder Stove is just what is needed to keep the house comfortable for the early chicks. It is the only Brooder Stove in which both fire and amount of heat are automatically controlled by one thermostat and one connecting rod.

Damper indicated by arrow regulates the check draft and the direct draft to the fire. Gas controlled above deflector. No gas can escape below to injure chicks. Hover is collapsible, made in sections, and easy to put together and take apart. Holds enough coal to last 40 to 48 hours.

PRICES

No. 1, 600 chick size	\$19.00
No. 2, 1,200 chick size	23.50

The "All-Rite" Sanitary Fountain and Feeder

AUTOMATIC FEEDER AND FOUNTAIN



Clean, pure water is life to the chicks. Foul, dirty and stale water is sure death. Which are your chicks getting? Which would you rather have them drink?

The "All-Rite" is hung up out of the dirt and litter. Chicks cannot possibly foul it. They cannot get into it to get wet; they cannot get any dirt into it. It feeds water, grit, grain, mixed chick feed, etc.

It is easy to fill; simply snap out the bottom pan, fill the jar, snap the pan on again and invert. There is no need of removing the jar from the wire holder. It is strong and substantially made and folds up compactly for shipment.

Made with wire holder for any size Mason fruit jars.

A two-quart fountain holds sufficient water, grit or grain for twelve or fifteen hens.

Increase your profits by saving the chicks.

Two sizes of pans, one for chicks, the other for grown fowls. Price, chick size, 15c each; 2 for 25c; postage extra, 7 cents each. Weight 3 lbs. per dozen. Hen size, 20c each; 2 for 35c; postage extra, 8c each. Weight, 4 lbs. per dozen. We do not include jars with the "All-Rite" Fountain and Feeder.

Tested Thermometers

The best incubator or brooder is useless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers. A large number of chickens are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometers listed herein are manufactured especially for us, and are thoroughly tested and seasoned before they are shipped.

Tycos Certified Incubator Thermometer.—Engraved tube, every fifth line and figure stamped on the scale. Each one accompanied by makers' certificate of accuracy. Each, \$1.25.

PRICES.

Ross Brothers Incubator Thermometers, 75c each; postpaid, 90c.

Ross Brothers Brooder Thermometers, 65c each; postpaid, 75c.

Thermometers for general use, tin frame, 75c each.

High grade Thermometers for general use, \$1.25 each.

Hotbed Thermometers, \$1.25 each.

Frost Alarm Thermometers.—We can supply Frost Alarm Thermometers for the orchard in different sizes. Prices a matter of correspondence.

Glass Floating Dairy Thermometers.—Glass cylinder, printed card board, flat scale, large, easy reading figures, mercury tubes shot weighted, guaranteed to float upright. Scale 10 to 220 degrees Fahrenheit. 75c each, 90c postpaid.



Tycos Incubator Hygrometer



Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for want of proper moisture conditions. The importance of a correct percentage of moisture during incubation has made the Tycos Incubator Hygrometer as essential as the Tycos Incubator Thermometer. Neither takes the place of the other, but together they give the practical poultry raiser all facts required for successfully regulating the heat and moisture of an incubator.

Brass oxidized brass scale, white filled figures and graduations, glass cistern, silk wick. Complete with directions. Each, \$2.25, postpaid.

Leg Bands



Champion

Convenient

Champion Leg Bands.—Aluminum. Prices, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c.

Convenient Leg Band.—This Leg Band is well named, because it is a very convenient band to use. In ordering, use following table of sizes. No. 3, Asiatic Males and Small Turkeys. No. 4 American Males, Large Asiatic Females. No. 6, Asiatic Females, Minorca Males, etc. No. 7, American Females and Leghorn Males. No. 10, Leghorn and Mediterranean Females. Prices, postpaid, 12 for 25c; 25 for 40c; 100 for \$1.25.

Climax Leg Bands.—This is the original wire band, with aluminum tag. They are numbered 1 to 100. Not more than 3 numbers or letters can be stamped on each tag. They are not made in pigeon sizes. Prices, prepaid by mail or express—12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c. Use following table of sizes:

Table	No. 1—For Bantams and small Mediterraneans.
of	No. 2—Mediterranean Females.
Sizes	No. 3—Mediterranean Males, American Females.
	No. 4—Large American Females, small American Males and Asiatic Females.
	No. 5—American Males, Asiatic Females, small Asiatic Males, Turkeys.
	No. 6—Asiatic Males and Tom Turkeys.

Double Clinch Leg Bands.—Is a popular band, which is provided with a strong and secure fastener. It is made in both poultry and pigeon sizes—in aluminum only. Prices by prepaid mail or express—12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c. Use above table of sizes.

Moe's Self-Locking Leg Bands

Simple, durable and rust-proof. Any size from pigeons to turkeys. Can be removed only by destroying the band. Prices, prepaid—12 for 20c; 25 for 35c; 100 for \$1.00, postpaid. State size wanted.

The Pilling Farmer's Caponizing Set



Price Complete Set of Instruments in velvet-lined case, \$3.00 per set, postpaid. With easy-to-use directions.



PILLING LANDSDOWNE POULTRY MARKER

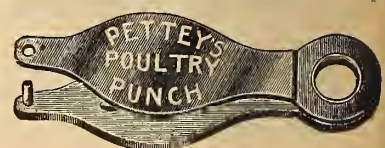
Look at illustration and see how easy it is to use. Large or small size sent postpaid. 35 cents.

PETTEY'S PERFECT POCKET POULTRY PUNCH

All steel. Nickel plated.

Punches clean. Hole right size. Will not bruise the foot. Price, 35 cents

postpaid.



Egg Boxes



THE EYRIE

A box that is self-locking cannot be tampered with, impossible to pilfer after it is filled. Placing the handle in socket locks the box. You can stand on it after locked without damage to contents.

Prices, F. O. B. Wichita.

PRICES

No. 1.—1 setting, \$2.75 per doz. Wt. 10 lbs. per doz.
No. 2.—2 setting, \$4.10 per doz. Wt. 19 lbs. per doz.
An extra charge of 25c for orders of less than one dozen of a size.

F. O. B. Wichita.

NOTE.—This box is for express use only. Locking feature prevents its use for parcel post.

THE ANDERSON

Constructed on same general principle as Eyrie, but seals instead of self-locking.

PRICES

	Shipping Weight.	Per doz.
1 Setting.....	10 lbs. per doz.	No. 3, \$2.25
2 Setting.....	13 lbs. per doz.	No. 4, 3.15
50 Egg Size.....	24 lbs. per doz.	No. 5, 4.65

An extra charge of 25c for orders of less than one dozen of a size.

F. O. B. Wichita.

This box may be used for either Parcel Post within weight limit or Express.

Note.—Use string instead of sealing strips for Parcel Post.

THE SEFTON LIVE CHICK BOX

Is shipped to you folded flat and very easily set up. Made from Corrugated Paper throughout. It is lighter and much more convenient than wooden boxes and in some instances the amount saved in Express Charges alone will pay for the box.

PRICES

	Wt. per doz.	Size	Per doz.
25 Chicks.....	6½ lbs.	13x 7x5	\$2.75
50 Chicks.....	14 lbs.	14x13x5	3.00
100 Chicks.....	22 lbs.	26x14x5	4.50

Extra charge of 25c for orders of less than one dozen of a size.

F. O. B. Wichita.

For Express use only.

SEFTON PARCEL POST EGG BOXES

Similar in construction to Anderson. Two layers corrugated paper to protect the eggs from damage.

PRICES

	Size	Packed	Per doz.	Wt. per doz.
1 doz.....	7½x5½x2½	2 doz. per bdl.	\$1.50	5 lbs.
3 doz.....	7½x5½x8	2 doz. per bdl.	2.50	12 lbs.
4 doz.....	11½x7½x4	1 doz. per bdl.	3.45	17 lbs.

F. O. B. Wichita.

An extra charge of 25c per size will be made for splitting bundles.

Poultry Feeds

On account of the scarcity of grains we are unable to quote prices on Poultry Feeds at the time this book goes to press. We will handle **Hen Feed**. We issue a **Pink Price List** during the spring season which will show brands and quote prices of Poultry Feeds, including Blood Meal, Blue Ribbon Meat Meal, Dold's Meat Scraps, Dold's Digester Tankage, Linseed Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Crushed Oyster Shells, Mica Crystal Grit, Crys-co Grit, Fine Ground Bone, Coarse Ground Bone, Alfalfa Meal, Hemp, Canary, Sunflower, Cracked Kafir, Cracked Milo, Cracked Cane and Millet; also Seeds. **Mailed upon request.**

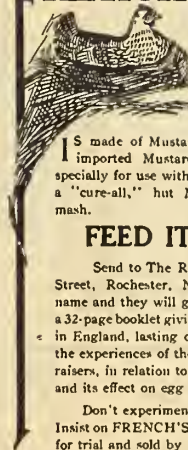
Darling's Meat Crisps

A clean, wholesome Meat Scrap. After being cooked in the most careful and thorough manner, the feed is pressed in tremendous hydraulic presses to take out every possible bit of grease and moisture. Darling's Meat Crisps are uniformly ground in 3 sizes—fine, medium and coarse.

Guaranteed Analysis

Protein (minimum).....	75 per cent
Fat (minimum).....	½ to 1 per cent
Fibre (minimum).....	2 per cent

Put up in 3-lb. packages for 45c; 6½-lb. packages for 85c; 25-lb. pails, \$3.00. F. O. B. Wichita.

FRENCH'S POULTRY
MUSTARD
THE ORIGINAL POULTRY
MUSTARD IN AMERICA.

Is made of Mustard flour produced from the finest imported Mustard Seeds, blended and prepared specially for use with poultry. Not a "remedy," or a "cure-all," but Mustard to mix with wet or dry mash.

FEED IT REGULARLY

Send to The R. T. FRENCH COMPANY, Mustard Street, Rochester, N. Y., the manufacturers, your name and they will gladly furnish you, free of charge, a 32-page booklet giving Mr. Ralph Allen's experiments in England, lasting over a period of two years. Also the experiences of the most famous American poultry raisers, in relation to the use of Mustard with poultry and its effect on egg production.

Don't experiment with counterfeits or substitutes. Insist on FRENCH'S. Packed in small sealed packages for trial and sold by

French's Poultry Mustard will put your flock in excellent condition, help supply the properties needed during the moulting season and cold weather and fill the basket with eggs. French's Poultry Mustard is put up in 1½, 3, 5 and 10-lb. sealed moisture-proof packages, 25-lb. pails and 100 to 200-lb. barrels.

If wanted by parcel post (small size packages), include postage; otherwise we will forward by express.

PRICES

	Each	Shlpng Weight
1½-lb. package.....	\$.60	2 lbs.
3-lb. package.....	1.00	4 lbs.
5-lb. package.....	1.65	7 lbs.
10-lb. package.....	3.25	12 lbs.
25-lb. pails.....	8.00	30 lbs.

F. O. B. Wichita.

We carry a complete line of Poultry Supplies and will appreciate your inquiries for anything you may need. Booklets and catalogs mailed upon request.

ALL FOOD WILL BE
HIGH FOR YEARS
TO COME;...

The United States have been called upon to help feed enemy population as well as our allies. It will take two to three years to demobilize the armies and get them back to producing again. In the meantime they must be fed. The world demand for food has been, is, and will continue to be far beyond any possible production for several years. This means continued high prices for food. You don't have to pay them, however. Your garden and your acres insure your food supply at little cost if you will give them a fair chance in 1919.

ACORN BRAND SEEDS
WILL GIVE BEST
YIELDS....



"Good to the last drop"

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

The Complete Milk-Equal

is in reality a substitute for milk—and should not be considered as an ordinary "feed" or "meal."

It contains all the elements of milk—a "baby food" for calves. It is absolutely the only milk-substitute that contains also all the elements necessary for rapid and healthy growth, and the only calf meal that is thoroughly cooked and prepared for easy digestion.

Sold in 100, 50 and 25 pound bags

100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Complete Milk-Equal

From Sow to Pasture



Wean your little pigs easily, safely and cheaply on

BLATCHFORD'S PIG MEAL

From Pig-hood to Pork-age it gives big bone and solid flesh. Prevents loss of growth and vitality during the critical weaning period, and always makes the runts catch up.

Sold in 100, 50 and 25 pound bags

Blatchford's Milk Mash



"Baby chicks" started on Blatchford's Milk Mash will grow rapidly and thrive vigorously. It prevents bowel trouble, leg weakness and white diarrhea, because it contains just the right combination of milk, milk-substitutes, meat and grains to form a balanced ration.

Sold in 100 and 25 pound bags

Blatchford's "Fill-the-Basket" Egg Mash



fed to your pullets when three months old, will make early layers and keep them in perfect health. Does not force or fatten. Feed it to all your hens.

Make your egg profits sure

Sold in 100 and 25 pound bags

WRITE FOR PRICES; ALSO FOR THE BLATCHFORD BOOKLET AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Bee Supplies

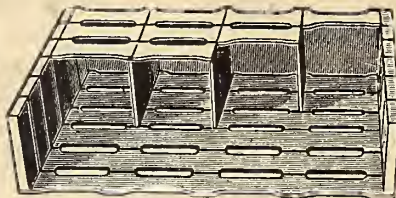
We carry a complete line of Higginsville Hives and Supplies in stock. Will furnish Special Catalog upon request.

Honey Plants

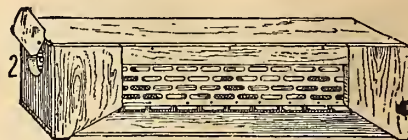
Cleome or Rocky Mountain Bee Plant.—One of the best honey-producing plants. Perfectly hardy, and after once sown will usually self-sow and increase rapidly. Bees feed heavily on this. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Sweet Clover.—Is a tall plant, growing to the height of 4 to 6 feet, with branches bearing small, white flowers of great fragrance. It may be sown in the spring or fall. 10 lbs. will sow an acre. Unhulled seed, lb., 35c. Hulled, 45c. postpaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

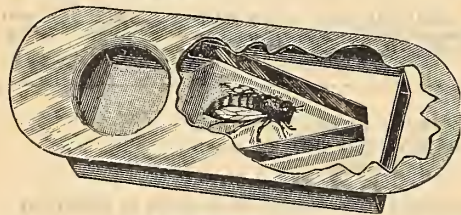
Catnip.—While this is a common herb, it is very much in demand by bee keepers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.



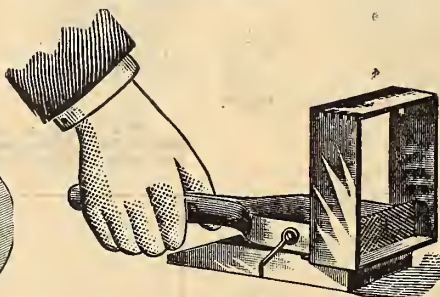
Section Holders.



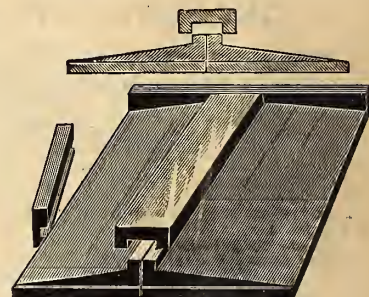
Queen and Drone Trap.



Bee Escapes.



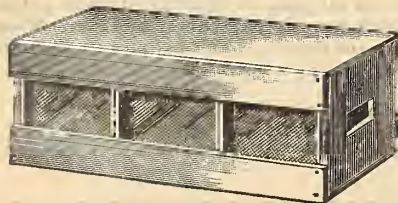
Parker Foundation Fasteners.



Higginsville Cover.



Section.



Shipping Case.

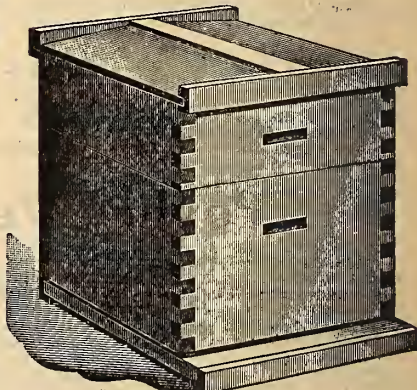
BINGHAM
Original
Direct Draft
CLEAN
Bee Smokers



PAT'D 1878, '82, '92 & 1903



Globe Bee Veil.



Higginsville Hive.

FROM

TOWN

STATE..... R. D..... BOX.....

 BE SURE TO WRITE NAME AND FULL ADDRESS 

The Ross Brothers Seed Co.,

Wichita,

Kansas.



EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

should be planted in every home garden. There is no small fruit so delicious and easy to grow as strawberries. The everbearing varieties we offer will give you fruit from summer until frost. For a family of two or three, 100 to 200 plants will amply supply your table.

We offer you Progressive and Superb Everbearers, the two best. In ordering please specify which kind you want.



**PROGRESSIVE
EVERBEARING
STRAWBERRIES**

SPECIAL OFFER

50 plants - \$1.50	} Postpaid {	250 plants - \$4.50
100 plants - \$2.50		500 plants - \$8.50

ORDER NOW AND ENJOY GOOD FRESH FRUIT
FROM YOUR OWN GARDEN TILL FROST

Plant Everbearing Strawberries in Your Victory Garden

STRAWBERRIES WILL BE SCARCE AND VERY HIGH THIS SUMMER.—RAISE YOUR OWN

Ross Brothers' Lawn Grass Seed



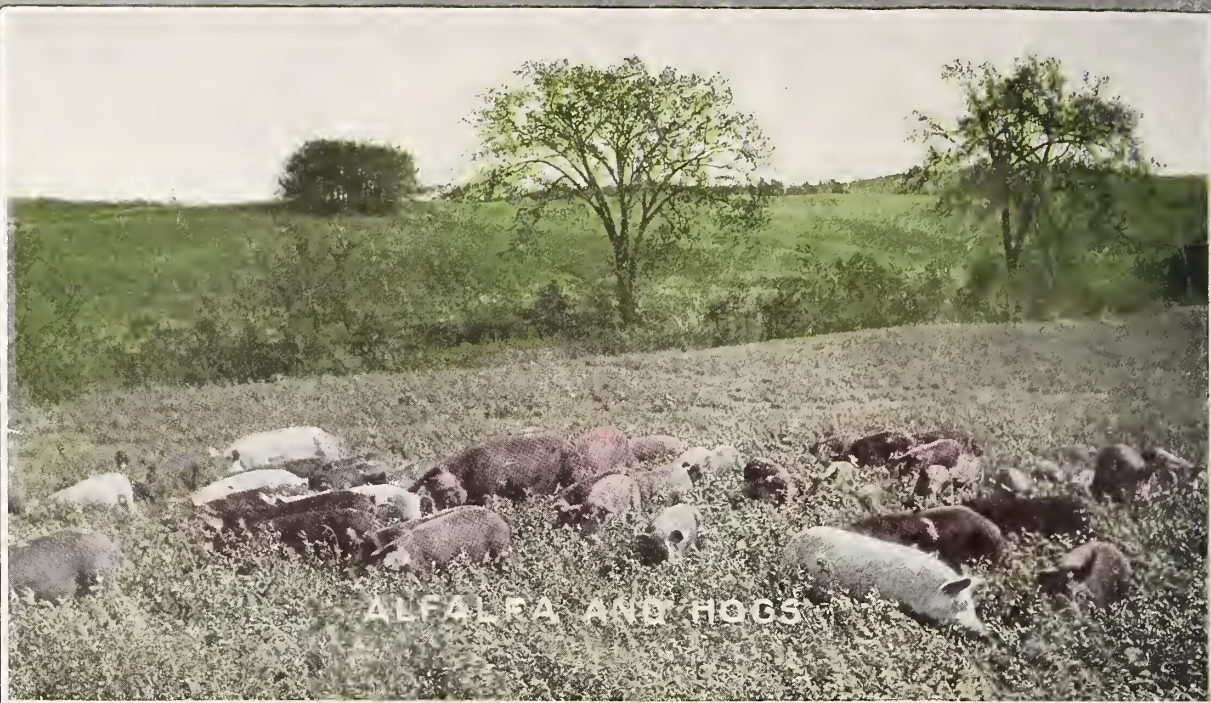
**None
Better
for
Permanent
Lawns**

ROSS BROTHERS' STANDARD LAWN MIXTURE

A scientific mixture or blend of the finest Grass Seeds—the very best. Per pound, postpaid, 50c; by express or freight, per pound, 45c; 5 pounds, \$1.85; 10 lbs. to 25 lbs., 33c per lb.

ROSS BROTHERS' SHADY PLACE MIXTURE

Special Mixture for shady places. Best for the purpose. Per pound, postpaid, 55c; by express or freight, pound, 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.10; 10 lbs. to 25 lbs., 38c per pound.



ALFALFA AND HOGS

WE MUST FEED THE WORLD

ROSS BROTHERS SEED COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS.



"ACORN BRAND SEEDS"
TRADE MARK REGISTERED



Sweet Clover